"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,158. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

Page 1.

Capt. William F. Morris of Company K, Ninth New York Volunteers, returned from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, saying he could stand the awful suffering there no longer, and was unable to alleviate the misery of the men. He declared the place a modern Andersonville, and told of some horrible scenes he had witnessed in the hospital of his division. The Ninth Regiment, he said, had when he left only 350 men fit for duty. He laid much blame on Col. Greene's shoulders.

Page 2.

It is expected that the Chester will get away to-day to Puerto Rico with the First Engineer Regiment.

Lieut. Hobson returned from Washington and spent the day shaking hands and looking after naval business.

The War Relief Associations are taking steps to supply the men at Montauk Point with food and clothing such as the Government does not provide.

It was revealed that the camp at Montauk Point is far from being in condition for the arrival of additional troops, some of which are expected to-day. The single railway track is blocked, but sidings are being put in as rapidly as possible.

Page 3.

The torpedo boat Dupont arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday from Cuban waters.

Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, at Camp Black, burned an effigy of Lieut. Hare, after a dispute between him and Capt. Stoddard.

The Spanish tug Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured by the cruiser Badger off Nuevitas, Cuba, on July 26, arrived in port yesterday with a prize crew on board.

Page 4.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee granted a half rate for wounded and disabled soldiers.

The transport Cherokee arrived from Ponce. Three of her men were sent to Swinburne Island suffering from malarial fever.

About 6,000 women and children, with a number of invalid soldiers and sailors, enjoyed themselves at the lawn fête given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association in Central Park yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Rear Admiral Osbon, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

The Captain of the auxiliary cruiser Yale on Monday refused to allow 20 immune nurses to board his vessel, on the ground that he had received no instructions from the Navy Department. The failure of the latter to notify the Captain that the Yale was to be turned over to the War Department was regarded by military and naval officers as an indication of friction between the departments. Yesterday the vessel was formally placed under the orders of the military authorities.

Page 5.

Two persons were killed by the heat.

The Brighton Beach race meeting was brought to a close yesterday, the winners being Lansdale, Tut-tut, Howland, Jefferson, La Penitente, and Rheinstrom.

Miss G. Davidson, a bookkeeper, drank carbolic acid in Dr. Louis Stern's office, 122 West Thirty-fifth Street, while the physician was absent. The doctor told contradictory stories of their acquaintance.

During the carnival of aquatic sports at Manhattan Beach yesterday Capt. Dalton started to swim fifty miles out to sea. A launch that followed soon after he set out with the purpose of accompanying him was unable to find him.

Page 7.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's friends were pressing him for the nomination as Congressman, in case he cannot obtain a renomination for Lieutenant Governor.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York did not pass the resolution recommending Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, but referred the matter of recommending candidates to the Assembly district associations. The resolution to indorse Gov. Black was laid on the table. Cornelius N. Bliss's name was hissed.

Page 8.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has passed a rule aimed at objectionable advertising by Exchange members.

Page 9.

Three million dollars in payment for war 3s was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday and Monday.

Page 10.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has decided that checks drawn in foreign countries on banks in the United States should be subject to a tax of only 2 cents for each check.

An increase of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 was authorized by the stockholders yesterday. President Vreeland says that the motive power of the Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines will be changed from cable to underground trolley as soon as the reconstructed Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are in operation.

Page 11.

Judge Pryor yesterday awarded $400 a month alimony to Mrs. Frida Zinsser pending the trial of the suit for separation she has instituted against her husband, William Zinsser, Jr.

Page 12.

The annual convention of the New York Hotel Men's Association was held at the Gilsey House yesterday.

More evidence of the rifling of the Britannic's mails was obtained. Efforts will be made to secure the extradition of the arrested officers.

The Brooklyn trolley companies have presented to Bridge Commissioner Shea a plan to place two more loops at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

Mrs. Ann Abrams of 137 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was held for examination yesterday on the charge of fraudulently obtaining a pension.

Charles Poppe, an electrician for the Lenox Avenue electric line, received 2,000 volts through his body. His hands are burned, but he is otherwise uninjured.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, says he has learned that John Pettit, the missing real estate man, sailed on La Bourgogne under an assumed name and perished at sea.

Merchants from many States who registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday report that the business conditions, especially in the agricultural portions of the country, are better than they have been for years.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.

Dr. Hatch Sentenced to be Hanged.

OSSIPEE, N. H., Aug. 9.—Dr. John Ralph Hatch of this place was sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 11, 1899, in the prison at Concord, by Judge Blodgett, in the Special Session of the Carroll County Supreme Judicial Court, sitting here, this afternoon. The crime for which he was convicted was the murder of his wife, Fannie A. Hatch, on Sept. 11, 1897, by poisoning.

Jersey City Brewery Combine.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The United Breweries Company of Jersey City, capitalized at $5,600,000, was incorporated here to-day by Philip Ahrens and Hector W. Thomas of New York, John J. Tracy of Jersey City, and Sherman Evarts of Plainfield.

Withdrawal of "The North Shore Limited."

The management of the New York Central announces the withdrawal from service of "The North Shore Limited" trains Nos. 4 and 5. The last train will leave New York at 10:00 A. M. Saturday next.—Adv.

CAMBON DELIVERS SPAIN'S ANSWER

President McKinley Confers with French Ambassador About Peace.

STRICT SECRECY MAINTAINED

Belief Prevails that Unimportant Conditions Are Included in the Reply.

Indications that the Response Is Not Entirely Unsatisfactory—The Cabinet Holds an Informal Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—More than twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note, in answer to the President's peace conditions, was presented at the White House by the French Ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the Secretary of State, at the conclusion of the conference, making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said upon the subject.

The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say.

It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms the result would have been made public. On the other hand, it is generally considered it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the President's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before. It would seem that there could scarcely be a good reason in this case for withholding the result of the conference.

Middle Result Obtained?

On the whole, observers think it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was obtained; that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the President's terms, but that the latter was not disposed to regard the injection of the new matter as sufficient in itself to warrant an immediate termination of the peace negotiations. According to this view, the President has taken exception to some of the Spanish conditions, but has allowed a last opportunity for them to be withdrawn or modified.

The reply of the Spanish Government is understood to be a document embracing about 1,200 words. It bears the signature of the Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the form of statement throughout is that of her Majesty's Government, similar to the American terms being in the name of the President. The copy delivered to the President was in English, the translation from Spanish to French having been made at Paris, and that from French to English having been made here prior to the presentation of the answer at the White House. This obviated delays and gave the President and Secretary Day an English text at the outset of the conference with the Ambassador.

The Answer in Five Sections.

The Spanish reply is said to be divided into five points or heads, namely: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Ladrone Islands, occupation of Manila, and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned, no mention is made of the Cuban debt. The retention of arms and ammunition by the Spanish troops comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba.

In the absence of an official statement, it is impossible to state the Spanish position on the several American conditions. But the following is from the best information obtainable:

In treating each subject—Cuba, Puerto Rico, Ladrones, Manila, and peace commission—an acceptance in some cases is understood to relate to conditions somewhat different to those laid down by the American Government.

As to Cuba, the American terms demanded the evacuation of the island, without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply is said to accept the principle that Spanish sovereignty over Cuba will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the island, and, because of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view, either express or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island.

As to the time of evacuating Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

The American conditions as to Puerto Rico, the Ladrones, Manila, &c., are believed to be accepted, but the topics are treated at some length, and it will require the full text to show how far the language used may be construed as an acceptance.

Peace Commission Acceptable.

Assent is given to the provision as to the commission, which is to consist of five Commissioners on each side, with Paris as the probable meeting place. The Spanish reply is said to develop somewhat the scope of the commission, leaving to it not only the determination of the future of the Philippines, but also the details involved in the arrangement of a lasting peace.

The outcome of the conference is unknown, but the best opinion obtainable is that the matter is still open, that Ambassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this Government, and that another reply from Spain as to some details will be necessary to a final conclusion. There were just four parties to the conference—President McKinley and Secretary of State Day on the one side and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and his First Secretary of Legation, M. Thiebaut, presenting the case of Spain.

The call of the Ambassador had been almost momentarily expected from the moment the Cabinet adjourned. The President was in readiness for the call throughout the afternoon, but toward 3 o'clock took a brief respite from his work and gained a short nap. Several members of the Cabinet called, but left after remaining but a few minutes in the White House. Shortly after 4 o'clock Secretary Day drove over from the State Department and immediately joined the President, announcing that he had received word from the French Embassy as to an appointment, and it was agreed the President should see M. Cambon at 5:30.

The Meeting at the White House.

As on the day when the President tendered to the Ambassador the terms this Government offered, the embassy carriage, at the appointed hour, stopped at the entrance to the grounds and M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut sauntered leisurely up the circular walk. When the Ambassador and his secretary entered the White House it was 5:40 o'clock. The President and Secretary Day immediately joined them in the library.

From then until a scant hour and a half afterward the four were closeted together, going over the answer of the Sagasta Government. It was noticeable that neither Assistant Secretary John Bassett Moore nor Assistant Secretary Adee, both of whom are authorities on diplomatic phraseology, and one or the other of whom has been called into conference on previous occasions, was present. When the meeting ended it was five minutes past 7 o'clock.

Secretary Day did not leave the White House at the conclusion of the conference. He had been accompanied to the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Day, and they remained to dine with the President and Mrs. McKinley. Shortly after 8 o'clock Secretary Day went to his office in the State Department, remaining there about an hour. In response to inquiries concerning the result of the conference with M. Cambon, the Secretary said that no information could be made public to-night. Further than that he declined to go. He could not discuss in any way, he said, the answer which had been submitted by Spain.

Informal Cabinet Meeting Held.

Secretary Day returned to the White House about 9:30. Meantime, Secretaries Alger and Bliss, Postmaster General Smith, and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the Executive Mansion. The five members of the Cabinet remained in conference with the President until 10:30 o'clock. Assurance was given that the conference did not amount to a formal meeting of the Cabinet, although the reply submitted by the Madrid Government was discussed.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Alger said that nothing could be given out to-night about the reply of the Spanish Government, indicating that it was a subject for further consideration than had yet been given it.

ACCEPTED AD REFERENDUM?

Spanish Ministry Without Power to Cede Territory Without the Consent of the Cortes.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the American proposals have only been accepted ad referendum. There was some difference of opinion, but a majority of the Cabinet decided that the Government would be exceeding its powers if it consented unreservedly to a cession of territory, and that therefore it would be better to state this fact clearly, and thus avoid any possible misunderstanding with the United States.

"The decision now rests with President McKinley. If he is willing to negotiate on this conditional basis, much valuable time will saved; but if he insists upon the consent of the Cortes, a considerable delay would be inevitable. The ultimate sanction of the Cortes is certain; but the debates might be protracted, since the procedure of the Spanish Parliament does not provide for closure of factious obstruction.

"The note to the United States, it is said, suggests that in any case the non-consent of the Cortes need not prevent a suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped that Washington will take this view, and thus avoid bloodshed, as there is no doubt that the garrison at San Juan de Puerto Rico will resist as obstinately as did the garrison at Santiago de Cuba."

PROSPECT OF AN ARMISTICE.

BAYONNE, France, Aug. 9.—Dispatches received here from Madrid, dated yesterday, announce that the form of the Spanish Government's acceptance of the American peace conditions involves the proclamation of an armistice. This, it is added, must first be agreed to by the United States, and if the United States insists upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico the Cortes will be convoked within fifteen days.

NAVAL CADETS ORDERED HOME.

Indications that Secretary Long Believes the War is Over.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—In April, when the war was about to break out, the naval cadets at Annapolis became very restive as they read of preparations for hostilities, and as the promise of war blossomed into war itself, the class about ready to be sent to sea was shipped aboard naval vessels, and later all but the very newest men at the Academy were distributed among the ships of the North Atlantic station, to give as many boys as possible the chance to see something of real fighting.

One of the strongest indications that the war is believed by Secretary Long to be about over is the ordering of the naval cadets back from the ships to their homes for their regular vacation rest, prior to their return to the Academy on Sept. 30. Something like 200 cadets have been given turns on board ships of the navy, in addition to those cadets taking their two-year cruises before receiving commissions.

The old fourth class is being ordered home, and, with a peace treaty in sight, the Academy will regain its lost classes about on time in the Fall.

Finances of Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree arranging for the payment of the external debt, authorizing the conversion of the debt, and providing for an increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain.

PEACE CARNIVAL FOR NEWPORT

Great Naval and Military Display Planned by the Summer Colony for Its Amusement.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The Summer residents, the citizens, and the business men of Newport have expressed themselves as being favorable to the idea of holding a peace carnival here this season, and there appears to be a general wish that the Fête Committee should proceed and arrange for the festival. Of course, the movement is based on the condition that peace is declared.

Informal talks have been held among members of the Fête Committee, and it has been suggested that the carnival take place early next month, that the battleship Texas, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and some other of the warships be brought here. Then, it is secondly urged, that Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, with other troops which will soon be at Montauk Point from Santiago, be brought here. The presence and co-operation of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams, apprentices at the training station, the Newport Artillery Naval Reserves, and other military bodies will make up the proposed land parade.

O. H. P. Belmont has offered a trophy for a pulling race between the racing crews of the training and torpedo stations' naval reserves and Old Colony Boat Club, which event alone usually draws from five to seven thousand people to the waterfront. At night, the band concerts afloat and ashore, the city and harbor and the cottage colony on Haladon Hill brilliantly illuminated with a grand fireworks display in the harbor, the electrical illuminations at the training and torpedo stations, Fort Adams, and on the yachts, and other craft, with a banquet to the visiting troops, are the outlines thus far proposed for the peace carnival.

The committee includes Congressman Melville Bull, O. H. P. Belmont, Commodore Kautz, United States Navy; Commander McGowan, United States Navy; Lieut. McLean, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskins, United States Army; W. R. Hunter, F. P. Garretson, A. C. Landers, Col. J. H. Powell, W. Watts Sherman, Commodore Gerry, Mayor Boyle, and Hermann Oelrichs.

PLOT AGAINST SAGASTA'S LIFE.

Conspirators Said to Have Drawn Lots to Decide Upon an Assassin for the Premier.

BAYONNE, France, Aug. 9.—Madrid dispatches say:

"The most rigorous military censorship is exercised to-day. The newspapers are not allowed to refer to the plot against Señor Sagasta's life nor to the appearance of revolutionary bands in the Castellon Province.

Concerning the plot, it is said the conspirators have drawn lots to decide which of them shall carry out its purpose, and that the task has fallen upon a man named Disbal, who has suffered imprisonment in the Fortress of Montjuich for participation in one of the Barcelona Anarchist outrages, and whose sentence was recently commuted by the Supreme Court to expulsion from Castellon. The band consists of twenty men.

According to some accounts they are Republicans, and others say they are Carlists. Their first move was to attack a customs port and capture all the arms. Next they cut the telegraph and telephone wires.

SPAIN SEEKS TO GAIN TIME.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is an open secret that the Government desires to postpone the assembling of the Cortes as long as possible, so as to delay a settlement of the questions with the United States, and to give the country breathing time to prepare for peace conditions which are not yet fully grasped.

"The people are still indulging illusions as to the success of the Spanish diplomacy regarding both the Philippines and the Cuban debt. All the extreme parties are anxious for an early meeting of the Cortes with a view of embarrassing the Government and fanning the smoldering discontent."

WAR AS A POLITICAL ISSUE.

Senator Hanna Says the President's Conduct Assures the Continuance of Republicans in Office.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—Senator Hanna and H. H. Kohlsaat left here this afternoon for Yellowstone Park. Mr. Hanna, when interviewed, said he believed the silver issue absolutely dead and all hope of an international agreement on bimetallism futile, at least for the present. He believed the several straight gold platforms adopted by State Conventions were in direct line with Republican ideas as to the maintenance of money as good as that of any nation in the world.

He said the Republican Party would make its next campaign on issues brought about by the war and on its record in the war, and that the President's course had given the party an absolute continuance of its control of political affairs, the President having been correct in all his moves.

Senator Hanna expects, however, he says, that the silver issue will be galvanized to do duty as the main question by the opponents of the Republican Party, and, he remarked, therein lies their weakness.

TUNNEL UNDER PENITENTIARY.

Discovery of a Daring Plan of Columbus (Ohio) Prisoners to Escape.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The officials at the penitentiary, in a search for Powell, a prisoner who was missed from the count a few days ago and is credited with being secreted somewhere within the immediate neighborhood, have discovered a tunnel upon which prisoners have evidently been at work for two months. Deputy Warden Wells, while poking about the floor of the Hayden boiler works struck a spot that sounded hollow. He dug six inches, and discovered a flooring covered with rags to keep the dirt from falling through a hole. An investigation was made and a tunnel two feet in diameter and several feet long was discovered. The presence of water indicated that the workmen had been stopped by the inflow. Several tools were found.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred generally from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except in the lake regions and Southern Florida. A storm appears to be developing in Western Pennsylvania.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and Tennessee and the northern slope. It has risen in the Lower Missouri Valley and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Cool weather, with thunderstorms, will prevail in the Atlantic States. Clearing weather is indicated for the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	73	76
6 A. M.	67	72	78
9 A. M.	68	75	81
12 M.	78	78	83
4 P. M.	71	79	85
6 P. M.	69	78	82
9 P. M.	68	76	80
12 P. M.	68	75	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80%
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1897	69
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

daily sea shore excursions commencing Aug. 11, and continuing until Sept. 10, to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations at rate of $1.00 for adults and 75 cents for children from New York, 10 cents added from Brooklyn. Tickets good going and return by special train on day of issue only, leaving 23d St. 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 8:00 A. M. and Brooklyn at 7:45 A. M., returning from Point Pleasant at 6:35 P. M.—Adv.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND MANILA

Spaniards Rush Upon American Lines at Malate.

TWICE REPULSED BY MERRITT

Our Losses Reach About a Dozen Killed, Forty Wounded.

The Spanish Forces Lose About Two Hundred, with Over Three Hundred Wounded—Manila Will Soon Fall.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.—Dispatches from Cavite, under date of Aug. 5, say:

"At 11:30 P. M. on Sunday, July 31, 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American camp near Malate, assaulting the trenches occupied by the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Battery K and Battery A, Utah, and two other companies of Pennsylvania troops. They charged the American right and nearly succeeded in cutting off the Pennsylvania companies, but the Americans rallied and repulsed the Spaniards after desperate fighting, the American fire breaking the Spanish centre.

"The Spaniards charged again, but were forced to retreat to the jungle, where they kept up a heavy fire on one of the roads leading to the American trenches in order to prevent reinforcements from arriving. The First California Regiment and the Utah Battery K came to the rescue, through a withering fire, and never wavered though several were wounded.

"The Spaniards charged several times, but they were met by a steady fire from the infantry and by shrapnel from the Utah Battery, so that eventually they retreated to Malate Fort, with a loss, it is reported, of 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, though the report is probably exaggerated.

"The insurgents rendered no assistance, but retreated on the first shot. It is believed that Gen. Aguinaldo, aware of the Spanish intentions, moved his men away. On Aug. 1, the Spaniards made two weak attacks, but were easily repulsed. On Aug. 2, they made another attack, when one was killed and eleven wounded. On the 3d there was a cannonade all day.

"The electric lights are extinguished in Manila at night. The Americans, though under arms, do not attack the city. The Spanish loss in the minor attacks is not known. Mr. Williams, formerly United States Consul at Manila, has called the leaders in fifteen Provinces of the Philippines to a conference, from which good results are hoped."

These dispatches say that up to Aug. 5 Manila was "still Spanish."

GEN. MERRITT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Hongkong:

"Adjutant General Washington:

"MacArthur's troops arrived on the 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieut. Kerr, Engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city, Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night.

"The Spanish attacked us sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. We held our position. It was necessary to call out a brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss as follows:

"Killed: Tenth Pennsylvania — JOHN BRADY, WALTER E. BRINTON.

"Infantry—WILLIAM E. BRINTON, JACON HULL, JESSE NOSS, WILLIAM STILLWAGON.

"First California—MAURICE JUSTA.

"Third Artillery—ELI DAWSON.

"First Colorado—FRED SPRINGSTEAD.

"Seriously wounded:

"Tenth Pennsylvania — Sergt. ALVA WALTER, Privates LEE SNYDER, VICTOR HOLMES, C. S. CARTER, ARTHUR JOHNSON.

"First California—Capt. R. RICHTER, Private C. J. EDWARDS.

"Third Artillery—Privates CHARLES WINFIELD, J. A. McELROTH.

"Thirty-eight slightly wounded."

MERRITT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, with Gen. Greene's brigade, under date of Aug. 3, says:

"As I anticipated, Gen. Greene's brigade is the focus of the active land campaign. Already the troops are in constant and close touch with the enemy. On Friday morning a battalion, consisting of the First Colorado, under Lieut. Col. McCoy, with four guns of the Utah Battery, commanded by Capt. Young, a grandson of the Mormon prophet, occupied the line fifty yards in advance of the insurgents, between the beach and Calle Real and 1,300 yards from a formidable earthwork, situated at the southern end of Malate, the foreign residential quarter of Manila. After sixteen hours of continuous labor the work of intrenchment was completed, the enemy not firing a shot until the Americans indulged in sharpshooting.

Saturday was comparatively quiet, and so was Sunday until nightfall, when the Tenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hawkins commanding, occupied the trenches after some desultory picket firing. At 11:30 P. M. the enemy, estimated at 2,500 strong, opened fire vigorously, under cover of the dense undergrowth. Their movements were further hidden by the floods of rain. The Pennsylvanians met the attack with a succession of volleys, covering their right with two companies stationed in the swamp beyond the intrenchments.

After about three-quarters of an hour two companies of the Third Regular Artillery, under Major O'Hara, arrived, at double-quick, to relieve the Pennsylvanians, whose ammunition was almost exhausted. They soon silenced the enemy's fire.

The First California, under Col. Smith, and the First Colorado, under Col. Hale, acted as supports. The affair lasted two hours. But, notwithstanding the tremendous fusillade and the heavy shell fire, only ten Americans were killed and forty-six wounded, though there were some casualties among the supports; while, during the advance of the relieving battalions, the only officers wounded were Capt. Richter of the First California, wounded seriously in the head, and Capt. Hobbs of the Third Artillery, wounded slightly in the leg.

"Although the engagement scarcely attained the importance of a battle, it thoroughly tested the quality of the United States troops and had an excellent effect, stimulating their zeal and enthusiasm and inspiring them with confidence. The Spaniards, whose losses in the engagement are not known, are adopting tactics intended to irritate the Americans. Every night they maintain an annoying fire. They have now got the true range of the earthworks, and their shell and shrapnel fire is very accurate.

"On Monday night the American losses were one killed and five wounded, and on Tuesday night one killed and six wounded. This percentage is heavy, considering that the men were well intrenched, and that there had been hardly any fighting in the open.

"Gen. MacArthur's brigade, which arrived Sunday, is landing to-day through the heavy surf. Nothing more serious than a thorough wetting has occurred as yet, although the operation is not without considerable danger. Hardly any cases of sickness are reported."

OUR VICTIMS AT MALATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Sergt. Maurice Justa, the only Californian killed at Malate, was employed by a local wholesale clothing firm before he went to the war. He was twenty-four years old and a native of this city. He was the first California volunteer accepted by the examining surgeon.

Capt. Reinholdt Richter, who was wounded, was a native of Australia, aged forty-eight years. He joined the regular army in 1880, being discharged with the rank of First Sergeant of Battery D, First Artillery, United States Army, in March, 1885. He entered the National Guard of California in July, 1889, and was retired as First Lieutenant of Battery B, First Artillery, Sept. 1, 1894. In March, 1898, he was re-elected Captain of Company I, First Infantry, at the head of which he went to Manila.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Penn., Aug. 9.—Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, and William Stillwagon, killed at Malate July 31, were coal miners, and enlisted here together. Noss left a young wife and infant. Hull was engaged to be married. John Brady, also killed, was a Westmoreland County farmer, and was a member of Company I; Walter Brown, killed, was a storekeeper at Vanderbilt.

C. S. Carter, who was injured, was graduated from Waynesburg College. Sergt. Alva Walter lives at Upper Middleton. Victor Holmes's father teaches school at Fredericktown. Arthur Johnson lived here, and was a member of Company E.

The Scene of the Battle.

Malate, the scene of the skirmish between the American and Spanish troops, is a suburb of Manila, situated on Manila Bay, south of the city, on the Camino Real, which is the main highway leading from Cavite to the city. It was here that the family of Capt. Gen. Augustin was captured by the insurgents early in June. Malate is famous for its embroiderers. It has been the scene of some fierce brushes between the Spaniards and the insurgents, and of late has been strongly fortified by the latter. Gen. Merritt selected the location as a point of occupancy for our troops on their arrival from the transports.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONTEREY.

MANILA BAY, Aug. 4, via Hongkong, Aug. 9.—The long-expected monitor Monterey, with the collier Brutus, arrived this morning during a gale. Much relief is felt by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, and there is intense enthusiasm throughout the fleet and among the troops.

The capture of Manila is now merely a question of the few days necessary to land the troops of the third expedition from the United States transports Indiana, Morgan City, Ohio, Valencia, and City of Para, which arrived in Manila Bay on Sunday afternoon, July 31. The disembarkation has been delayed by the rough weather and the heavy surf.

Five members of the third expedition died on the way, among them Lieut. R. D. Kerr of the Engineer Corps.

WASHINGTON Aug. 9.—Gen. Merritt's force in the Philippines consists of the three expeditions which have arrived there, amounting to 460 officers and 10,464 men. They are the First California, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho, First Wyoming, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third United States Infantry, the First California Battery, the Astor Battery, and Batteries G, H, K, and L, Third United States Artillery.

STARVATION AT MANILA.

Hungry Spaniards Are Capturing All the Mules and Horses They Can —Sickness Prevails.

MANILA, July 30, (via Hongkong, Aug. 9.)—The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread, or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, though rigidly censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments, but I believe most of them are dysentery, due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are ill.

An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will shortly be exhausted.

The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted, and the bakers are burning doors and window farmes. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice.

A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there for a nominal payment in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to English owners have been taken, though there were plenty belonging to Spanish owners that had not been seized. An attempt was made to seize the indispensable pony of the Consular physician, and considerable indignation has been expressed. There may possibly be some trouble over it.

The British Consul, who has been almost constantly ill of late, has been absent for a week, but the Vice Consul is unwearying in the energy and tact with which he smoothes away anti-British friction.

There has been some desultory fighting. The insurgents deny that they have offered to join the Spaniards against the Americans, insisting that their offer was only to avoid bloodshed, in the hope of reconciling

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AWFUL SUFFERING AT CAMP THOMAS

Capt. Morris Tells of Conditions Among New York Troops.

THE DREAD OF THE HOSPITAL

He Declares Chickamauga Park a Modern Andersonville.

The Ninth Regiment, He Says, Has Now Only 350 Men Fit for Duty —Col. Greene Blamed.

Capt. William F. Morris of Company K, Ninth New York Volunteers, returned yesterday from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The Captain was the second senior Captain in the Ninth Regiment before it left the National Guard to become a part of the volunteer service. Capt. Morris is the Superintendent of Station D of the Brooklyn Post Office. He is one of the best known line officers in the New York National Guard, in which he has served twenty-three years, in that time holding a commission sixteen years. For years he has been President of the Delinquency Court of the Ninth Regiment, where his decisions on important cases involving the rights of enlisted men have been widely quoted.

Capt. Morris returned, boiling over with indignation against the way he alleges the New York troops are treated in Camp Thomas. When interviewed yesterday he spoke with great vehemence and force. He was a stanch advocate of Col. Greene before that officer was chosen to head the Ninth in place of Col. William Seward. It was largely through the influence of the Captain that Col. Greene got the place. Of all the line officers who have resigned in the last few weeks, Capt. Morris was the last to go.

"I stood it as long as I could," he said yesterday, "but matters got so bad that I could not remain longer, realizing my inability to alleviate the sufferings of the men. No matter what interested gentlemen may report to New York people after going to camp for a few days and being petted and banqueted by the higher officers, I want to declare it as a fact that the camp is a modern Andersonville. Everything I say I am prepared to prove. I say nothing of anything which I did not see. As I look back on the scenes I witnessed there only a few days ago, it all seems like an awful dream. I left there Saturday. The day before a Sergeant whom I had known long and well was taken to the hospital of the division. As he left the regiment he said to me that I need not look for him again, as he was going to the hospital, and, frankly, I doubt whether I shall ever seen him again. He was a noble fellow, too."

The Captain's voice faltered and his eyes grew dim under the influence of the memory of his old friend.

Conditions in the Hospital.

"That's the idea," the Captain continued, "that the men have of the hospital. It seems like the door of despair to them. One would expect sick soldiers to welcome the hospital. In Camp Thomas they don't, so far as the Ninth Regiment men I saw go there are concerned. They look upon it as the house of doom. Here are some of the things I know of the hospital of the division. I heard one day that a man from the Ninth, one of my own company, was dying there. With Col. Greene I went there. The man was ill of typhoid fever, and his temperature was far above one hundred. When I reached his cot I nearly staggered with horror. The man's face was literally black with flies. His mouth, which was open—the poor fellow was too weak to close it—was filled with flies. Col. Greene denounced such a state of affairs, as did I. The person in charge nonchalantly remarked that there were not enough nurses to go round. Then I told him as emphatically as the solemnity of the place would permit, that his duty was to let the men of the company know, and they would gladly have acted as volunteer nurses. I sent a man from my quarters over.

"The man I sent was a trained nurse before he joined the army as a soldier. He knew in an instant what was needed. He found that the man who was so ill with the fever had had no bath, although burning up with fever. He asked for some cold water. The doctor in charge wanted to know what for. When the man replied that he wished to give the patient a bath the doctor told him to get the water out of a barrel which had been standing in the sun. The water was actually tepid. The nurse indignantly told the doctor he would not attempt to lower the temperature with water that would only increase it. 'What do you know about it?' snapped the doctor. 'Because I know about those things, and have been a nurse,' was the answer. This convinced the person in charge that my representative knew too much to be smothered, and after several hours he managed to get some ice. Imagine how much it was. A pound, exactly. With this he was expected to lower the temperature of a man dying with fever. Several days later the man was dead.

"In another case a man who died in the division hospital was found to be literally alive with maggots under his armpits, and his dying agonies were intensified by the movements of these vermin. There are other shocking cases of neglect which are too horrible to be recounted. It is incredible that such things should have happened in this, the richest country on the globe. When there were 280 men in the hospital at one time I found that there were but two thermometers to take the temperature, and remember, nearly all these patients were fever stricken. To have used the instruments for the purpose intended would have consumed exactly eleven hours and forty minutes. The want of ice was criminal. The moaning of the men for ice when they were burning up with fever is something I shall never forget. Why, officers of the regiment had to subscribe money out of their own pockets to get ice in the interest of humanity. And then the amount procured was totally inadequate to the need. The men knew all about the horrors of the hospital. The Sergeant, who was taken to the hospital the day before I left, was so ill three weeks ago that he ought to have gone in, and he suffered the greatest pain day after day. He wouldn't listen to advice to go to the hospital. He said that would be the end of him, and he would keep out of it as long as he could, no matter how much he suffered. At last he collapsed. Convalescents who are still so weak they

can hardly stand, get boiled beef and boiled onions for breakfast, a tough meal for even the strongest of men at camp.

"Even when a man was dead it seemed that he was pursued. Two men in my company died. When the first one left us the Government furnished only a pine box for his body. It would not furnish the ammunition with which to fire a salute over the poor fellow's grave, nor would it pay for the transportation of the remains from camp to the cemetery, nor even to Lytle, where the men took the train for the cemetery. The company had to get an undertaker from Chattanooga, at considerable expense. The Government would not even pay the escort's carfare to and from the cemetery.

"As to the resignations in the regiment and the general state of disorganization now prevailing in it, it can be attributed entirely to Col. Greene. I did my utmost to get him elected Colonel at Peekskill, but I now see my error. He would never have got the place there if he had not promised to keep up the spirit of the Ninth and work with the Ninth men. He has violated every such promise, and, consequently, he has taken out of the regiment its oldtime esprit de corps, which used to be one of the finest things in the National Guard, and kept us together a fine regiment for years over an old stable, to the wonder of our brother Guardsmen. All that is changed now.

"The Colonel has found that the officers of the Ninth will not stand by and see it pass into the hands of carpet-baggers, you might say. It won't do for certain visitors from New York who have been to Col. Greene's headquarters to come back with stories about disappointed ambitions and all that. A soldier without ambition amounts to nothing.

"When an officer has the right to expect a certain promotion, then that promotion becomes a right. In the regular army seniority governs promotion, and in the National Guard, officers are elected, but in the volunteer service the appointments are entirely at the mercy of the Colonel, who can appoint whom he likes. No such arbitrary conduct as that practiced on the Ninth by Col. Greene would be tolerated in the regular army. It is only fair to the friends of the Ninth in this city to know how things have been done there. The Colonel tried to jump a Second Lieutenant over the heads of all the other line officers to be Major. This was Lieut. Peck of Watertown. Putting aside the question of bad taste in choosing a man from a small town up the State to be Major of a city regiment, what could the officers do but protest against the choice of a Second Lieutenant not only, but the junior Lieutenant as well of the regiment, who had already proved that he could not drill his own company. It is true that he had been to West Point, but that counted for nothing, for he could not adjust his sword properly. This man had not been in the Ninth three months when it was proposed to make him a Major. The office was declared vacant and not to be filled, so Col. Greene failed to get his man in.

The Colonel's Indifference.

"Again the Colonel brought in a man from the Seventy-fourth Regiment at Buffalo to act as Regimental Adjutant, as if there were no men capable of filling the place in the Ninth. Two enlisted men whom he had got into the regiment after leaving Camp Townsend the Colonel had raised to the position of Regimental Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, two of the highest non-commissioned officers in a regiment. In this he passed over all the 'non-coms' in the Ninth, and we had some of the best in the camp. This was only a small part of the Colonel's indifference to the officers of the regiment. He never consulted us for anything where our opinions were required, as did other Colonels who were glad to keep in touch with their officers. He treated us as if we were a parcel of schoolboys.

"An officer could get leave from camp only once a month. Once I wished to go over to the camp of the Fourteenth to see Col. Kline about money matters pertaining to the regiment. I happened to mention to Col. Greene that I was going over there. 'Who gave you permission to go?' he snapped out. I told him I didn't know it was necessary for a line officer to ask permission for such a thing. If it was I would ask it. 'What is your business there?' he exclaimed. I then told him I should not go under the circumstances. In no other regiment in the park was such subjection of line officers to their Colonel heard of. We were not the only unfortunates. The Colonel ordered that no private could get excused from drill by his Captain; for that he had to go to the Colonel.

Guards in the Rain for Hours.

"The Colonel compelled the men on guard from the regiment to stand unprotected in the driving rain for hours at a time. Not the slightest tent shelter was afforded them, and many cases of illness that resulted seriously for the victims are traceable to this neglect of the men. I believe that ours was the only regiment not thus provided with shelter for the guards. Again, in every other regiment when a man had put in twenty-four hours' guard duty he received twenty-four hours off, but Col. Greene ordered that these men should turn out for 5 o'clock drill. I have seen men time and again compelled on this order to get into their clothes which had not had time to dry after a hard night in the rain on guard.

"Once our company after a hard tour of work early in the morning was ordered to march off about 10 A. M. for outpost duty a number of miles from camp. The thermometer marked 95 in the shade. I suggested to Col. Greene that as the men were tired and the day was very hot it would be wise to have the wagons carry the shelter tents. 'They'll find it a blanked sight hotter yet before they get back!' was the Colonel's reply. So, loaded with all their clothing and the tents, they had to march miles under the blazing sun. I also asked for a wagon to haul water to our men. This the Colonel refused.

"Gen. Grant found us without water and, learning that a wagon had been refused, was indignant and said he would order one. As the outcome of Col. Greene's harsh and tyrannical methods there are to-day not more than 850 men in the Ninth out of 1,200 who are fit for duty. It is only wise for the friends of the men in this city to know this."

PAYING OFF AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Soldiers Receive Crisp New Notes from the Government.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 9.—The Paymasters are now progressing rapidly with their work, all matters which caused delay at first having been satisfactorily arranged.

The Paymasters necessarily found their work slow and tedious at the outset. They had thousands of sheets of pay rolls to look over, each sheet, in addition to giving the names of the men and time of service of each, containing numerous explanations, showing parties detached and those who were at any time absent for any cause. This complication of names and explanations in various instances called for explanations on the part of the Colonels commanding.

But this preliminary work once being cleared away, the work of paying the troops is very simple. The men are all paid in currency, except such silver as may be necessary to make change. The bills are all new, and had never been used or folded.

Hartshorn—Valentine.

Edwin A. Hartshorn, Assistant Appraiser of the Fourth Division at the Public Stores, this city, and Mrs. Annie E. Valentine, née Whitely, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig of Boston, formerly pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem. A collation followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn left for Saratoga, the Adirondacks, and New England. Both the bride and bridegroom are prominent in Harlem church circles. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn will reside at 259 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

MONTAUK CAMP NOT READY

Conditions There Likely to be in a Chaotic State for Several Days.

THE RAILWAY TRACK BLOCKED

Troops Which Are Expected To-day Not Likely to be Well Taken Care of at First—The Question of Permitting a Canteen.

Yesterday, the first day proper of camp life at Montauk Point, revealed only too clearly the backward state of preparation at the camp for the reception and accommodation of the troops, their supplies, and equipments. Notwithstanding the fact that the workmen and military and railroad officials have endeavored to expedite matters in so far as it has been possible, it is deplorably true that in many respects the camp is in a more or less chaotic state, and will be for several days.

Particularly is this true in respect to the railway accommodations. The train which should have gotten to the camp at 8:20 A. M. yesterday, could not go up for hours, because at that time the entire twelve miles of single track from Montauk to Amagansett was filled with loaded trains trying to get in upon the three or four miles of tracks about the station. This, however, is only one instance of the terrible state of congestion that exists. The terminal facilities are wholly inadequate, and if they were four times as great as they now are there would be congestion. The railroad workmen are getting in the sidings as fast as they can, but whether or not they will be able to bring order out of chaos before the arrival of the next contingent of the returning troops is, in the opinion of many, a matter very much to be doubted. Even as it is, the trains are now using some of the sidings, which have no ballast, and which look as though they might give trouble by sliding.

One result yesterday of this unsatisfactory state of affairs was that the train carrying the horses, baggage, equipment, and tents of the Sixth Cavalry, the members of whom arrived on Monday, failed to put in an appearance until noon yesterday, having been twelve hours on the road, and almost twenty hours out from Jersey City. When it did arrive, however, the men lost no time in seeing to the unloading and proper transfer of the horses and equipage.

The Troops Worn Out.

The long journey had completely worn out the detail from the troops which accompanied the luggage and horses, and when the train finally drew into Montauk and the other men of the regiment hastened to take charge and unload the stuff on the train those who had been on the detail dropped down on the sand and fell asleep where they lay. So soundly did some of them sleep that their comrades picked them up to get them out of the way and carried them long distances without their waking.

On this train came fifteen army wagons, or prairie schooners, belonging to the regiment. The first thing the men did was to break out these and then, with some of the mules, they began the work of unloading the tents and rations. The horses on the train were almost famished for water, and fairly fought to get to it. The rations of the troopers were mostly in the cars on the way here.

Three battalions, one each from the Third, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of Cavalry, are expected this morning, and a detachment of Rough Riders, who did not go to Cuba, probably to-morrow or next day, and a serious condition must be overcome if anything like proper arrangements are to be made. It is said that the recruits for the Seventy-first New York, now at Camp Black, will be sent to the Point, and in that event they will be put to work at once.

The general work about the camp is progressing somewhat more satisfactorily. The big restaurant building is now completed opposite the railroad station. Work on the express building east of the railroad station is progressing. All about the station are big heaps of stores, hay, water barrels, hospital cots, &c. Company No 15 of the United States Signal Corps, 55 men in all, under command of Capt. Ambrose Higgins, arrived at headquarters yesterday, and are to lay out the grounds and complete the system of telephone and telegraph service.

Some of the carpenters took advantage of the rush yesterday and struck. They wanted shorter hours, and sleeping accommodations. They congregated about the station and created some noise, but when word came from Gen. Young that if the carpenters did not work they were to be shipped out of the reservation, and that the soldiers were to drive them out, they quieted down, and after talking matters over went to work.

A Canteen Supply There.

It developed yesterday that among other things brought along by the Sixth Cavalry was the supply for its canteen. This has brought to light a question not thought of before. Montauk lies in a town which at the last election under the Raines law voted against allowing any licenses of any kind. Some of the townspeople who journeyed down there yesterday said they would oppose the opening of a canteen by any regiment. The army officers say the civil authorities have nothing to do about the matter, and that if the men see fit to have a canteen under the usual army regulations they can have it whether the civil authorities like it or not. The officers say the land taken for camp purposes by the Government is for the time being a Government reservation, and that the usual course will be followed.

There are thirty-seven men of the Sixth Cavalry ill, and about one-half of these displayed unmistakable symptoms of typhoid. One man has measles and the rest have malaria and malarial fever. All were taken sick since leaving Tampa. The sick are being cared for by the dozen nurses sent to the Point from Governors Island. None of the cases appears to be serious. Some of the men who arrived Monday in an exhausted condition were yesterday able to be about and at work. All the water in use is being taken from the pond, but excellent progress is being made with the driven wells.

Dr. Doty received a telegram from Gov. Black yesterday directing him to keep the camp under observation and to co-operate with and aid the Federal authorities in every possible way. Dr. Doty and Surgeon General Sternberg will visit the camp at an early date.

Col. Woodruff, Chief Commissary Officer of the Department of the East, yesterday morning visited the camp to look after the disposition of supplies and inspect the commissary storehouse being built there. A shipment of hand trucks, desks, platform scales, tables, 500 common tents, 150 hospital tents, and other equipment was forwarded to the camp yesterday morning. More will go to-day.

Bids were opened in the Commissary Department yesterday morning for fresh provisions for the camp: The following were the lowest bidders:

Fresh bread, (18-ounce loaf:) H. A Hartman, 3¼ cents a pound; H. Dettner, 4 cents a pound, and W. H. Evans, 4¼ cents a pound.

Fresh beef, (50 degrees Fahrenheit:) Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, $7.69 per 100 pounds; Armour Packing Company, $7.21 per 100 pounds; Swift & Co., $7.28 per 100 pounds.

Potatoes and onions: W. H. Clunder, potatoes, 1 11-100 cents a pound, onions 67-100 cents a pound; C. A. Bloomingdale, potatoes, 1 7-10 cents a pound, onions 1 47-100 cents a pound.

Twenty-six bids were received. The delivery will begin to-morrow, and continue daily until ordered discontinued.

PLENTY OF WATER AT MONTAUK.

But the Surgeon General Says It Must Be Boiled Before It Is Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Some question has arisen as to the water supply at Montauk Point, where Shafter's army is to be sent. It is claimed that it is entirely inadequate, and that the lake which is depended upon for water is brackish. Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that there would be an ample water supply, and that the lake would furnish water if it were not defiled by the troops. He said, however, that the water supply at this and other camps should be boiled before using.

ONLY HEALTHY MEN FOR MONTAUK.

Precautions Will Be Taken to Keep Diseased Soldiers Off Transports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following order has been sent to Gen. Shafter for his instruction regarding the embarkation of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point:

"Recommendations of Surgeon Generals

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

of army and Marine Hospital Service, as follows, should be accomplished, as far as practicable:

"1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected by fever.

"2. Surgeons to inspect same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases.

"3. Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing of troops at the beginning of period of observation.

"4. When not possible to detain troops in camps under observation, bathe them and freshly clothe or sterilize old clothing before embarkation, excluding after searching inspection suspected cases.

"5. Yellow fever convalescents or suspects should not accompany healthy troops.

"6. No equipage or personal effect capable of conveying infection should accompany troops unless disinfected by steam or otherwise.

"7. Arrange to embark by daylight, under a careful supervision of Surgeons, who will control sanitary conditions of troop ships en route."

PAJAMAS FOR A REGIMENT.

Colonel's Wife Has Provided Them for the First Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—When visitors flock into the camp of the First Illinois after its arrival at Montauk Point they are likely to see a regiment clad in pajamas. The 1,300 pajamas are ready, and Mrs. Henry L. Turner, wife of the Colonel, will take them with her when she goes there to meet her husband and his regiment. Mrs. Turner will also take a store of delicacies and hospital supplies. Contributions from a number of women and others interested are coming in to her home, 46 Cedar Street.

Reception to Returning Troops.

The plans of the committee appointed on Monday at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria to give a reception to returning troops who will pass through this city are being pushed in spite of difficulties in the way. The chief obstacle seems to be that the Government will probably send the troops direct to Montauk Point. "I do not see," said Col. Charles F. Homer, one of those interested in the project, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night, "how the Government can be induced to ship 10,000 men down here from Montauk Point on purpose to let us give them a reception. The troops will probably be sent to the Point in detachments, and it may be very difficult to have the affair, after all." Another Seventy-first Regiment Veteran who was present said that the Veterans' Association would look out for the Seventy-first and give it a royal welcome home, anyway.

GIFTS FOR MEN AT MONTAUK.

The Relief Associations Will Supply Food and Clothing Better than the Regulation Sort.

From the steps being taken by the several war relief organizations it would seem that the men at Montauk will not suffer from the lack of such articles of food and clothing as are not provided by the Government to its troops. At a meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association yesterday morning, Mrs. Walworth was designated to go to Montauk and confer with the Government authorities with a view to assisting in the work of providing for the health and comfort of the soldiers.

Mrs. Walworth left for Montauk immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

Mrs. Russell Sage and Miss Helen Gould will visit the camp to-morrow on a similar errand.

Howard Townsend will go to Montauk Point to-day to make ready for the reception of supplies which will be taken there on the Red Cross to-night. Miss Quintard, Superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, will have charge of the Red Cross nurses.

H. K. Porter of Pittsburg, a member of the First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 17, called at the supply depot, 552 Broadway, yesterday, and tendered 1,000 night shirts for the troops at Montauk. The gift was accepted. It was agreed also that Mr. Porter should furnish 500 suits of underclothing and 500 soft shirts.

Mr. Porter came to this city especially to see what he could do for the men at Montauk. He turned over to the Committee on Supplies 800 towels and 1,000 pajamas for general distribution.

STERNBERG ANSWERS SHAFTER

Surgeon General Declares He Sent an Abundant Supply of Medicines to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following reply to Gen. Shafter was to-day issued by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg in defense of the Medical Department of the army:

"When the regular troops were ordered into the field, commanding officers of regiments were directed to take with them a complete field outfit and medical supplies for three months. I inclose herewith a memorandum showing the medical supplies which have been sent to the Fifth Army Corps at Tampa and at Santiago. The only requisition for medical supplies received from the Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago is one dated July 23, by cable, as follows:

"'Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 1898. Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington. July 23—Wanted urgently: Quinine tablets, 1,000 bottles; strychnine tablets, 100 bottles; calomel and soda tablets, 100 bottles; calomel, 200 grams; nitric acid in two-ounce vials, 100; test tubes, 1,000; Fowler's solution, 1,000.'

"'V. HAVARD, Major Surgeon, United States Army, Acting Chief Surgeon.'

"The supplies asked for were sent by the Olivette, in addition to a large quantity of medical supplies of various kinds which I had ordered to be put on board that ship and delivered at Santiago—see memorandum attached.

"I beg leave to remark that recent advices indicate that a majority of the cases of fever now occurring among the troops at Santiago are malarial in character, and that there has been an ample supply of quinine, which is the principal remedy required in this form of fever. I have made every effort to anticipate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba without waiting for requisitions, but as we have had communication by cable the fault does not rest with me if, owing to the failure on the part of the Chief Surgeon with Gen. Shafter's army to ask for necessary supplies, there has been a failure to meet the requirements of the sick.

"The hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, calculated upon the basis of the field supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, &c. If these supplies were inadequate there was ample time to inform me of the fact before the sailing of the Olivette, July 26."

STERNBERG MAY BE REMOVED.

Report that Secretary Alger Blames the Surgeon General for Santiago Scandals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A report growing out of the controversy between Gen. Shafter and Surgeon General Sternberg has it that the Secretary of War contemplates displacing Gen. Sternberg.

The Secretary, in an interview, places the responsibility for the troubles at Santiago upon the Medical Department.

Lineman Impaled on a Fence.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 9.—While repairing wires to-day at Scott's Bridge, John Cuniff, employed by the Union Railroad Company, was shocked by a live wire. He fell on a picket fence, and one of the pickets penetrated his body to the lungs. He was taken to the hospital, and is not expected to live.

SOLDIERS TO COME NORTH

Increase of Sickness in Southern Camps Will Cause a General Movement of Troops.

FLORIDA TOO HOT FOR COMFORT

Signing of a Treaty of Peace Will Simplify Matters, as 150,000 Men Can Be Dismissed at Once—Sanitary Rules to be Rigidly Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The reports that have come to the War Department from Southern camps, including that at Chickamauga, have been of such a character for some time as to create grave doubt of the wisdom of maintaining Southern camps with any expectation of having the troops that occupy them fit for energetic campaign work, if it shall be necessary to undertake new Cuban campaigns in the Fall.

The Florida camps are all proving too hot to be refreshing to the men, and Tampa, Jacksonville, Fernandina, and other similar camps show uncomfortable reports.

At Chickamauga there is typhoid in spite of the precautions adopted, and while the conditions do not seem to be so bad as they have been at Camp Alger, they are not improving.

Gen. Corbin, when asked if a general transfer of camps to the North was in contemplation, admitted that something of the kind was thought of, and might be carried out. Inquiries have been made with the idea of utilizing, wherever it can be done advantageously, the camps of State troops. Mount Gretna, in Pennsylvania, may be used to accommodate some men. Sea Girt, the New Jersey State encampment ground, has been indicated as a place to which returning troops may be sent. Plattsburg and even Fort Allen, Vermont, are also under consideration, and some other places not so far north but in high and wholesome localities.

The signing of a peace agreement will simplify the plans of the War Department greatly. Instead of finding places for the tents of the whole army, 150,000 men may be at once dispensed with, leaving to be provided for only that remnant that will be required to occupy Cuba and Puerto Rico. There is little expectation that the Rough Riders will be called upon for further service after their return. Torry's regiment of mounted riflemen has not seen service, nor has Grigsby's regiment, and both are anxious to have a chance at the front. It is the opinion of army officers that these regiments can be put to use in Cuba in the work of pacification, after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

Gen. Miles's report of to-day, that he has men enough in his expedition, has led the War Department to abandon the idea of sending Wade's "consolidation" division to either Cuba or Puerto Rico.

It is believed by the authorities that good water will go a long way toward maintaining the healthfulness of the troops. The belief is now general among the officials of the War Department that concentration in large camps and comparative inactivity together with the failure of troops to take rigid precautions as advised by the Medical Department, has been the cause of so much sickness in the various camps.

TO ENFORCE SANITARY RULES.

War Department Orders that Camps Must Be Well Managed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Alger has determined to enforce every regulation which will improve the health of the various camps of the army. The following peremptory order was issued to-day:

"In order to prevent as far as possible the diseases incident to encampments of large bodies of men, namely: Typhoid and malarial fevers, diarrhea, and dysentery, and the further spread thereof, which diseases have already gained more or less headway, all officers from the commanding General to company commanders, will exercise the utmost vigilance to enforce proper sanitary conditions in camp and strict cleanliness of the person.

"The speedy destruction or removal with safety of all decaying substances, present and future, and the rendering innoxious the feculent matter of the camp, must be accomplished. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish lumber for floors to all tents. The General commanding camp will at once provide ample hospital facilities by arranging barracks where there is a shortage of hospital tents.

"No effort will be spared to carry this order into effect to the fullest extent, and to this end those concerned will not rest content with the issuance of orders upon the subject, but they or their representatives, duly impressed with this grave responsibility, will immediately see to the commencement, continuance, superintendence, and practical accomplishment, day by day, of the instructions imposed upon the command.

The attention of all concerned is called to army regulations concerning interior economy, police, and discipline of companies, Circular No. 1, Surgeon General's office, April 25, 1898, to marches and camping in the authorized drill regulations, to soldier's handbook and the remarks therein compiled from which easily accessible data, supplemented by his own and the practical experience of others, the commanding General of each camp will at once prepare and put into immediate execution a simple code of rules, for the daily practical accomplishment of which he will assure himself, rendering daily reports to the Adjutant General of the army. Copies of the rules promulgated will be sent at the earliest moment to the Adjutant General of the army. By command of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

MANY SICK AT JACKSONVILLE.

Hospital There Is Already Crowded to the Limit of Its Capacity.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9.—There has been an alarming increase in sickness in the last few days. Patients, for the most part ill with typhoid fever, are coming into the hospital at the rate of thirty to forty a day. Those discharged average only five a day, and the hospital is crowded to its limit. It already contains 359 sick men, 38 of whom are from the Second Illinois. Besides these, Dr. Marquis has 76 men confined in quarters with milder ailments. The general average of sick in the division hospital from the eight other regiments is greater than the number from the Second Illinois. Ten per cent. of Gen. Arnold's command is unfit for duty.

QUARTERS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Patients from Santiago to be Sent to Plattsburg, Madison Barracks, and Fort Allen.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Capt. Stamper, in command of the Plattsburg Barracks, received orders from the War Department to-day to prepare the post quarters for the reception of 400 sick and wounded soldiers expected to arrive within a few days from Santiago and other Southern points. The order reads as follows:

"To Commanding Officer, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.: I have the honor to inform you that upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, United States Army, the Secretary of War directs that the commanding officers at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Madison Barracks, N. Y., be instructed to prepare to receive convalescents who may be sent to them from the hospitals in New York City and vicinity, or from Montauk Point, L. I., upon the arrival of the soldiers there. The Surgeon General reports that these places are all favorably situated for the care of convalescents either from wounds or tropical fevers.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Immediately upon receipt of this notification Capt. Stamper began making preparations for the reception and care of the heroes of Santiago.

The first detachment arriving will be placed in the post hospital, which has accommodations for fifty. When this is filled, the new barracks just to the south will be put into service, and here 200 can be quartered. If necessary, the two barracks vacated by the Twenty-first Regiment will be put into use, and with these fully 700 men can be cared for.

Capt. Stamper has received no information when the first of the sick and wounded will start for Plattsburg, but as there are a number of convalescents in the hospitals of New York at the present time, it is thought that in all probability they will be here within a few days, possibly before the end of the week. The hospital is ready for the reception of patients, but as it was necessary to telegraph to New York for certain supplies, the new barracks cannot be put in proper condition before the end of the week.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 3,017.

Soldier in Company H, Eighth Infantry, Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In his daily bulletin to the War Department concerning the health of the troops at Santiago, Gen. Shafter reports to-night that Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, committed suicide. No particulars are given. The bulletin, as posted at the War Department after midnight, follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—Sanitary report for Aug. 8: Total number of sick, 3,017; total number of fresh cases, 2,086; total number of new cases, 254; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 390. Deaths—Private William J. Galvin, Company A, Eighth Infantry, intermittent malarial fever, Aug. 7; Aug. 8, Private James Conley, Troop C, First Cavalry, malarial fever; Private John Peper, Company E, Sixth Infantry, acute dysentery; Private E. W. Whiting, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Kyte, Company L, Eighth Massachusetts, malarial fever; Capt. John A. Leininger, Company F, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Gustav A. Bjork, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, acute diarrhea; Private W. Kellock, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever, remittent, and diarrhea; Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, gunshot wound of head, suicide; Private Herbert Daw, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia; Private Walter Reeves, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Charles Hoadley, Company L, First Illinois, stenosis of common bile duct. SHAFTER, Major General."

Death of Lieut. Richard Harden.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following dispatch was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin at 1 o'clock this morning:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—First Lieut. Richard Harden, First District of Columbia Volunteers, died in this hospital to-day of abcess of the livers.

"W. C. CORDAS, Surgeon."

HOBSON BACK IN NEW YORK.

Another Man Got the Flowers Meant for Him While the Hero Ate Breakfast.

Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson came in from Washington yesterday by the Pennsylvania train that arrived in Jersey City at 6 o'clock in the morning. He was still asleep in his berth, and was not disturbed. An hour and a half later he emerged from the sleeping car, walked to the restaurant in the station, and sat down for breakfast.

He was recognized by several persons in the waiting room, and they came and peered at him through the windows. A pretty girl also came up and asked which man was Hobson. He was pointed out to her, and she hurried to the flower stand, bought a fine bouquet, and carried it into the restaurant. Here she became very bashful, walked up to the table, placed the bouquet on the counter at the side of a man who was sitting next to Lieut. Hobson, and ran out. The man looked mystified as he saw the girl running away, but he took the flowers and smiled.

A large crowd had collected in the meantime, and when Hobson came out of the restaurant they gave him three hearty cheers, and there was a rush to shake hands with him. The people followed him to the ferryboat and began plying him with questions. He told them that he had come to New York on business, and then he would go to Norfolk.

On reaching New York Lieut. Hobson went to the Army and Navy Club, where a big pile of letters was awaiting him. He read some of them and then went down town to the office of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, where he had a long consultation in regard to the raising of a wrecked Spanish vessel. He returned to the Army and Navy Club, where a room had been prepared for him. He read more of his correspondence, and a host of friends came to shake hands with him. Later in the afternoon his mother and nephew called. In the evening he was taken out to dinner. He did not return until a late hour.

SCHOOLSHIP LACKS OFFICERS.

Lieut. Patterson Alone on the St. Mary's at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The New York nautical schoolship St. Mary's, which arrived here about a week ago, is apparently doomed to remain here for some time. At present she has but one commissioned officer—Lieut. Patterson—on board, the executive officer having been removed from the St. Mary's shortly after the ship arrived here, on account of illness.

Still, the work of training the young men for officers of the merchant marine service goes merrily along. Particular attention is paid to seamanship, and a visit to the St. Mary's shows how well these lads are being trained in the work which they intend to take up as a life occupation.

REMOVED, HE ASKS FOR INQUIRY.

Former Commandant at Fort Thomas Wants to Face His Accusers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Col. W. H. Gardner, who has been relieved of the command of the post and hospital at Fort Thomas, where there are now 500 sick soldiers and a regiment of colored immunes, has asked for an investigation of his administration of affairs by a military court. He has also withdrawn his application for retirement, and he demands to be allowed to face his accusers.

"When notified Saturday that I had been removed on a charge of maladministration," said Col. Gardner, "I was so non-plussed and mortified that I asked at once for a furlough and retirement from active service when that had expired. It was like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

"After a conference with my friends I was satisfied that I had acted hastily and took immediate steps to have my application held up. I have asked the Secretary of War and the President for an investigation by a court of inquiry. I asked to know of what I am accused and who prefers the charge.

"Further than the general term 'maladministration,' I do not know anything of the charges, and I know nothing of who made them."

There was a misunderstanding between Col. Gardner and Bishop Maes of the Roman Catholic Church over the admission of clergymen to the hospital wards. Bishop Maes admitted to-day that he was not satisfied with Col. Gardner's order restricting the freedom of clergymen at the hospital, but he denies that he made any charges against the Colonel. As to the employment of Sisters of Charity as nurses, Bishop Maes said: "I have not urged that Sisters of Charity be employed as nurses. Major Hall, Col. Gardner's successor, came to me yesterday and asked me to furnish nurses. I am now arranging to do this."

Col. Gardner's daughter went to Washington Saturday night, and, with his son, who is already there, she is making efforts to have her father's wishes regarding an investigation carried out.

Cleared Out a Saloon with a Pistol.

George Snider, residence unknown, appeared in Louis Mell's saloon, 27 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, late last night, in an intoxicated condition, and proceeded to make things lively with a .32-calibre revolver, which he flourished around in a reckless manner. Finally, he began shooting, trying his markmanship on the pictures on the walls, the mirrors, and the glasses on the bar, and everybody in the place fled to the street.

Policeman John Sweeney undertook to arrest Snider, but that individual promptly covered the officer with the revolver, forcing him to beat a hasty retreat. Sergeant Hawkins and Roundsman Callahan finally came to his assistance and succeeded in arresting the man. He was taken to the Fulton Street Police Station to await a hearing.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND MANILA

Continued from Page 1.

some of the Spaniards to renouncing their allegiance to Spain by inducing the Americans not to bombard the city.

It is alleged in a dispatch officially published here that Germany is combining with Russia to prevent the capture of Manila and that therefore Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will refrain from attacking the city; that the American resources are exhausted; that Admiral Cervera, on issuing from Santiago harbor, was victorious and captured Admiral Sampson, afterward bombarding American ports; that the Cherokees and the negroes in the United States have rebelled; that President McKinley has been mobbed; that Admiral Camara is at Singapore; that he is going to land in the South Philippines; that the allied Spanish fleets will annihilate Admiral Dewey, and, finally, that the climate is decimating the American soldiers.

IN THE MANILA TRENCHES.

American Soldiers Play Cards and Jest Under Fire—No Sign of Alarm Among Them.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, under date of Aug. 1, says:

"Yesterday I visited Camp Dewey and the American intrenchments before Malate. Capt. Grant and Capt. Young of the Utah Artillery were busily throwing up advanced earthworks for guns, under protection of the Nebraska volunteers. From the upper floor of a European house, forming an alignment with the earthworks, I was observing the Spanish positions, when a Nebraska sharpshooter beside me fired the first shot discharged by the Americans upon the Spaniards, who were cruiching in the forward trench.

This was contrary to Gen. Merritt's orders. He had forbidden an aggressive attitude unless the Spaniards advanced. The insurgents, now in force inland on the right of the American lines, also opened fire, the Spaniards replying briskly with quick-firing guns and rifles; but their shooting was high, and their shots fell half a mile behind the intrenchments, where a Colorado Volunteer picket was hit by a Mauser bullet.

"Personally I was impressed by the nonchalant demeanor of the Americans in the fighting line. They were like high-spirited youths out on a picnic, while groups lying in the second line were playing cards. Had the Spaniards, who were unaccountably nonaggressive during the American landing and advance, dropped shrapnel from Malate fort, they would have wrought terrible havoc; one house, forming a conspicuous mark, being within easy gun range.

"The return to camp was exciting, but effected without mishap. The natives follow the American advance, occupying the houses within the fighting line. Gen. Aguinaldo's guerrillas caused the Americans considerable trouble. While I was in camp, information was received that a party of California Volunteers, engaged in felling timber, had been arrested by the insurgents. Col. Smith, under Gen. Greene's instructions, ordered out an armed detachment, which released the prisoners and brought the insurgents into Camp Dewey. Gen. Greene sent a message to Gen. Aguinaldo, saying that if the Americans were further molested he would disarm the whole Filipinos.

There are many new cases of typhoid fever and measles. During a sudden storm over night the City of Para drifted under the guns of Manila. The Charleston rescued her and towed her to a safe anchorage. The Spanish have not opened fire since Sunday's engagement.

"An order has been issued creating a Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Anderson, which will join the forces at Camp Dewey. The First Brigade, under Gen. MacArthur, consists of two battalions of the Twenty-third Regular Infantry, one battalion of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, two battalions each of the First North Dakota, and the First Idaho, one battalion of the First Wyoming and Astor Battery.

The Second Brigade, Gen. Greene, consists of two battalions of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry, one battalion of the Third Regular Artillery, acting as infantry, Company A of the Regular Engineers, Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Volunteer Artillery, the First California Volunteers, the First Colorado Volunteers, the First Nebraska Volunteers, and the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The garrison at Cavite consists of the Second Oregon Volunteers and a detachment of California Heavy Artillery.

Philippines Rich in Minerals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The officials of the Geological Survey are of the opinion that the Philippine Islands may be rich in coal and petroleum deposits, and say that it is known that gold is to be found there. It has been decided to make an examination of the mineral deposits of the islands, and Dr. George F. Baker of the Geological Survey will proceed to Manila as soon as possible. He will be taken care of by the military and naval departments while traveling and during his stay in the Philippines.

Death of Lieut. Kerr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Lieut. Robert D. Kerr, whose death was reported to-day by Gen. Merritt from Manila, was appointed from Greenbank, West Va., and was graduated last April, so he and his class might participate in the war. Lieut. Kerr was assigned to the Engineer Corps. Two members of this class were killed at Santiago.

GEN. WHEELER LIKELY TO WIN.

Prospect of His Re-election to Congress—Leaves from Santiago Distributed as Campaign Arguments.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9.—Gen. Joe Wheeler, who, in the intermission between fighting around Santiago, has conducted a vigorous letter campaign for renomination and re-election to Congress from the Eighth Alabama District, has practically won his race. To-day the Democratic District Committee met and called a general primary to nominate a candidate for Sept. 17, dispensing with all conventions, county or district.

Gen. Wheeler's opponents preferred the convention plan, realizing that Gen. Wheeler would be invincible before the people. The primary plan is regarded as a clincher for Wheeler. Samuel Blackwell and Judge William Richardson, Gen. Wheeler's opponents, are very quiet of late, and the general supposition is that they are manoeuvring out of the race.

One of Gen. Wheeler's effective cards was to send county constituents a leaf from the tree under which the Santiago capitulation was signed. He probably distributed 500 of them in his district, and each won a vote.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

MILES TO ADVANCE SOON.

Telegraphic Communication Established with All the Moving Columns.

PONCE, Aug. 9.—Gen. Miles will probably leave on the Adjuntas Road in a day or two, with a troop of the Second Cavalry. Telegraphic communication has been established between his headquarters here and all the moving columns; but the reports this morning show that all is quiet.

Gen. Wilson's headquarters are now at Descalabrado River. Gen. Wilson in person has made a reconnoissance within sight of the Spanish outposts intrenched a mile this side of Coamo; and he estimates that the Spaniards are 400 strong at that point.

SAY FAJARDO IS RETAKEN.

Spaniards Also Allege that Their Troops Repulsed an Attack by Insurgents.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Puerto Rico has been received by the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, saying that a Spanish force under Col. Pinto has entered the town of Fajardo, previously occupied by the Americans, who on retiring took their flag with them.

According to the same dispatch a force of insurgents attempted to surprise the Spanish outposts at Arecibo, on the north coast of Puerto Rico, but was repulsed, several insurgents being taken prisoners.

GEN. GRANT OFF TO PUERTO RICO.

Only Two Regiments of His Command Will Reach the Island.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 9.—Gen. Fred D. Grant, his staff, and the remaining six companies of the First Kentucky Regiment, Col. Castleman commanding, embarked to-night for Puerto Rico on the transport Alamo. The transport Obdam will leave some time to-morrow, with the Fifth Illinois Regiment on board, in command of Col. Culver.

It is not known when the other troops will embark. Gen. Grant is in command of the Third Bridage of the First Division of the First Army Corps, but only two regiments of his command will be landed in Puerto Rico—First Kentucky and Fifth Illinois. Col. James Hamilton Lewis did not accompany Gen. Grant, having received orders to-day to remain here to inspect provisions for the troops and look after the camping grounds. It was learned to-day that a quantity of meats (canned goods) were condemned by the inspectors.

ENGINEERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

They Are Anxious to Get to Puerto Rico Before Peace Comes.

The transport Chester, with the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers on board, did not sail for Puerto Rico yesterday, but is now expected to go to sea to-day. She was anchored in the upper bay all day long and mechanics were trying to get the vessel into shape for her voyage. Stores were sent on board.

Yesterday the weather was a little more pleasant, and the men were less uncomfortable than they had been. Col. Griffin secured two excursion barges and had them moored alongside the steamer. He told the men they might sleep on these barges. The men took possession at once.

Visitors were allowed on the Chester yesterday morning. A flotilla of small boats surrounded the transport all day long, and the watermen reaped a harvest selling fruit to the soldiers.

The men are very anxious to get away because they fear that if they are kept here much longer there will be no need of their services.

OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

President Allows the Sixth Massachusetts Men to Step Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President has accepted the resignations of Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George E. Chaffin, Major George H. Taylor, and Capt. U. A. Goodell, all of the Sixth Massachusetts, now on duty in Puerto Rico. They have been discharged from further service. No explanation concerning the matter is given at the War Department.

Military Telegraph in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Greely is advised that 100 miles of military telegraph are now in operation in Puerto Rico, connecting the points occupied by the United States troops with the cable station at Ponce.

Puerto Ricans to Fight Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Capt. Gen. Macias wires from San Juan de Puerto Rico that some of the autonomists have accepted service under the American flag.

16,000 Tent-Overcoats for Miles.

The Quartermaster's Department has placed 16,000 combination tents and overcoats aboard the transport Concho. They are consigned to Gen. Miles at Puerto Rico.

ALGER'S DIRE FAILURE.

Chicago Tribune, in a Scathing Editorial, Rebukes the Secretary for His Incompetent Administration.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—Concerning the Alger-Roosevelt controversy, The Tribune says editorially:

"It will be noticed this (Alger's rebuke of Aug. 4) is no reply to what Col. Roosevelt wanted done for the fever-stricken troops at Santiago. It was a demagogue's tricky misconstruction of a sentence in the Colonel's letter, and yet Secretary Alger has the effrontery to hand it to the reporter of The Associated Press for publication. Any one who is not stone blind can see that Col. Roosevelt was not saying anything against the bravery of the volunteer soldiers. He was finding fault with their inferior old Springfield muskets and smoky powder, 'archaic weapons,' as he called them."

After quoting in full Roosevelt's communication to Shafter, The Tribune says:

"When it became apparent to Secretary Alger that the President and the army officers had moved in the matter, he issued his tardy orders to remedy a situation which he had known days before, and which he might have known weeks ago had he paid any attention to the warnings of Dr. Senn, printed at the time.

"The condition of the troops at Santiago is not the only count in the indictment against this incompetent Secretary. In the matter of the investigation of the officials who sent the Seneca and the Concho to New York from Santiago in an unfit condition for carrying sick and wounded troops, no one was held responsible. Unforeseen circumstances, says the Secretary, upset the arrangements. The march of the Second Army Corps from Falls Church to the Manassas battle ground, a distance of thirty miles, and occupying two days and a half, is another instance of his incapacity. These soldiers, belonging to Indiana, Kansas, and Pennsylvania regiments, made this march without food, and as they had not been paid for July, were without money with which to pay for food, which should have been furnished by Alger and his Commissary Department. Some of them were helped by generous farmers on the way, many of them fell by the wayside, and all arrived at their camping ground in a half-starved condition.

"All this happened right under Alger's eyes. And this is the man who deliberately puts a misconstruction upon Col. Roosevelt's private letter, who violated the rules of gentlemanly conduct by making public a confidential letter, who has the effrontery to talk of court-martialing the Colonel for writing him a letter which reminded him of his own failure to perform his official duties and of the condition of the troops in the pest-hole of Santiago. Under these circumstances the people of this country would decide that Alger is the man to be 'bounced' as inefficient and unfit for his place, not Roosevelt, who did his duty manfully and promptly. Roosevelt should be promoted for having demonstrated that Alger's order to remove the troops to San Luis, in the interior, was a huge blunder. He, not Alger, has saved the lives of thousands by his promptness and foresight."

HOW GUANICA WAS TAKEN

Landing of Lieut. Huse's Detachment Described by a Man in the Ranks.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE A TARGET

Spaniards in Puerto Rico Seemed to Have a Genius for Missing Opportunities—A Colt Gun That Won Lasting Esteem.

U. S. S. Gloucester,
Port Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 29.

Events follow each other with such rapidity in war time as almost to overlap. There is time only for action, especially if one happens to be on the Gloucester.

The latest achievement of the crew of this doughty little vessel was the capture of the town of Guanica, and the planting of the American flag in Puerto Rico. On this occasion the bluejackets proved themselves as good fighters ashore as afloat. We had come from Guantanamo, Cuba, at a snail's pace, in company with the Massachusetts, Dixie, Columbia, Yale, and seven transports loaded down with soldiers. Land was sighted about midnight of the 24th, but we lay off some distance until daylight.

When we turned out and went on deck, at the first glance it seemed that we were once more back at our old station off Santiago. There, before us stood the two hills, with the narrow entrance between them, and the higher mountainettes inland; the only thing lacking was the castle. In fact, the resemblance, from outside, between Santiago Harbor and that of Guanica is remarkable. At Guanica, as well as at Santiago, the passage appears to be blocked at a short distance by a small round hill, right in the middle of the stream. In the Puerto Rican harbor appearances are but slightly deceptive, the little bay running back only about three-fourths of a mile; whereas, at Santiago, appearances are very deceptive, as all the world knows, especially Admiral Cervera.

Signals were hoisted on the yardarm of the Massachusetts, and slowly the Gloucester steamed in toward the port, while the larger vessels lay off and watched us. Half way up the side of the right hand hill stands a small, white lighthouse, reminding one forcibly of an American schoolhouse. Later we made the acquaintance of the scared keeper aboard our vessel, where he evidently expected immediate death at our hands. We all stood at the guns, which were loaded and trained forward.

Approaching the Wharf.

One of our two deadly little Colt automatic rapid-fire toys had been brought forward and set up ready for action. Leadsmen were in both chains. All eyes on the port side were fastened on the smaller hill to the left of the entrance, while on the starboard side we kept watch on the other hill, which is about 500 feet high. Midway up is a bare spot, gradually vanishing in thick-growing furze of a light gray color. At intervals we would catch sight of manikins speeding over this open space to seek safety in the thickets above. They did not tarry long to tempt our fire. Close to the bow of our vessel circled a pair of ungainly, bob-tailed pelicans, intent on piscatorial pursuits. Indeed, even a shot fired on entering the harbor, just as we sighted the Spanish flag back in the village, had no visible effect on the winged fishermen. Evidently they judged our markmanship by that of the Spaniards, and thought there was no danger so long as we aimed at them.

The village of Guanica stands at the furthest point from the entrance, with a broad plain to the rear, and flanked on the west or right-hand side by low hills. Beyond the plain are visible small mountains, which come down toward the coast on the east. We had fired the gun to "advise" the lowering of the Spanish flag. But it still continued to wave. Presently white figures were made out moving about excitedly in the neighborhood of the flag. To the right of our ship the wooded hill rose abruptly from the water's edge, not over a quarter of a mile distant. On the port side the bay widened out toward flat land. Several men were sighted running up the hill in the effort to hide from sight. The flag was now plainly distinguishable, three broad stripes perpendicular to the staff. Suddenly some one cried:

"That's the German flag. Look out!"

But It Was the Spanish Flag.

This gave us pause. Now that we looked more carefully, it did indeed appear suspiciously like red, white, black. In the meantime the white figures had vanished from the vicinity of the flagstaff, to reappear further to the right at the western limit of the village. We were steaming "dead slow" ahead.

"Nonsense, that's the Spanish flag, not the German," now began to be heard on all sides, and a like conviction seemed to have taken possession of the minds of those on the bridge.

"Drop a shot in among those figures behind the bushes!" came the order to the Captain of the bow gun, a deadly little three-pounder that was already accountable for many Spanish lives.

Bang! went the gun, but the shot fell short. Just before leaving Guantanamo we had received a fresh supply of ammunition, common black powder for the three-pounders, which requires, as we now discovered, considerably more elevation for the muzzle of the gun than the smokeless powder hitherto used. Nevertheless, the effect on the white figures was that desired, except in the case of an old patriarchal gentleman, who rode off slowly under our eyes unsheltered for fifty yards. It is noteworthy that men always hesitate to fire on a brave man. Later in the day we had further illustration of this fact.

We were now within 200 yards of the little wharf at the head of the main street of the village, which we could see extended a considerable distance inland. Indeed, this street is about a mile long, with houses scattered along its entire length, except for the distance of 200 yards, which is not built up. It is another case of Minneapolis and St. Paul in miniature.

Preparations for Landing.

"Now lay aft, all the infantry company with rifles and belts!" called out the boatswain's mate in that supernaturally sepulchral tone that belongs to this make of man, and those of us fortunate enough to be of the company left our guns to the care of the jealous remnant and hurried to "lay aft," mentally counting our chickens as to the number of Spaniards we were going to kill.

The cutter was lowered into the water on the port side of the ship, and we rapidly tumbled over the rail, letting ourselves down by the boat's falls, the gripes, or anything, or person handy. The Executive Officer, Lieut. Harry P. Huse, sat in the stern sheets, in command of the expedition, with Lieut. Thomas C. Wood second. We were crowded in like herring, being ordered to sit low. I was sitting on the "sail thwart," the board that runs up the middle of the boat to hold the mast in case of need, and every time the oarsman in the rear bent forward he would strike me in the small of the back, and then the forward oarsman would quickly emulate him by knocking the wind out of me. I began to fear that I would be useless by the time we met the enemy.

"Please, Sir, I can't sit here!" I gasped between punches.

"Well, I don't give a ——. Get out and walk," was the sympathetic reply. Thereafter I sat on the rail, a fair mark for Spanish bullets, but easier in body, at least.

Every moment we were expecting a volley from short. Surely this delay could only mean that the enemy was waiting for us to come within such close range that our destruction would be certain. There was a strange, creepy feeling down my spine. To know that the port guns of our ship were trained on the village was but doubtful comfort, as we would be between two fires. We glided alongside the little pier, and rapidly sprang out of the boat and then fell in at the end of the main street near the water.

The Spaniards Lose an Opportunity.

The Spaniards had missed another chance to deplete the Gloucester's crew. We were twenty-eight men and two officers. As we learned from an old native who came strolling by, the enemy was fifty strong and in immediate expectation of 2,000 reinforcements. Why they let the opportunity to attack us slip while comparatively helpless in the boat, is incomprehensible except in view of the Spanish character.

To our right was a small house; to the left vacancy; in front stretched the long, straight highway, like a French chaussée, except that cocoanut palms took the place of poplars. The Spanish flag was still flying in abandoned patriotism, but not for long did it continue to flaunt its stripes in our face. At the command, two of our men—Chief Yeoman Frank Lacy and Quartermaster Charles Bechtold—sprang from the ranks and ran to tear down the yellow and red rag and hoist the Stars and Stripes in its place, regardless of possible Spanish bullets.

The sight of Old Glory drew the fire of the hidden enemy on our right flank, but, strange to say, not until the two chief offenders agains. Spain's majesty had returned to their places. The Dons seem always to manage to do things too late. In fact, Lieut. Huse was the only one among us who knew that we had been fired upon. The cartridges used by the Spaniards are charged with smokeless powder, and make but very slight noise, less than our own cartridges. On seeing the puffs that betokened the presence of the enemy, Lieut. Huse hurried to the vicinity of our flag, but he was quickly recalled by a rapid fusillade that suddenly poured in from directly in front of us.

How It Feels to be a Hero.

We had been resting on our arms in contemplation of our victorious prowess; the enemy had fled at our mere approach; we regarded ourselves as heroes. The feeling of being a hero is distinctly pleasant.

From this dream we were rudely recalled by the clack, clack, clack, clack, that tells one how partridges feel when they flee before the hunter. It was wonderful, however, how quickly our men recovered themselves; there was no confusion or rushing about. The order to lie down was given, and down we lay, feeling thankful that man was not made as thick as he is long. Then we let fly at the houses down the road, although it was mostly guess work as to the source of the bullets. Our ears were more trustworthy informants than our eyes.

In the meantime a detachment of our men under Lieut. Wood had been sent to protect our right flank and another smaller one to guard us on the left. For a time the rattle from behind the houses kept up at a lively rate, but the terminus of the bullets we did not learn till considerably later; our shipmates on the Gloucester, it seems, were, as a matter of fact, in greater danger than we of the landing party, the bullets raining around the vessel at uncomfortably close quarters.

By missing us the Spaniards at Guanica proved themselves as bad marksmen as the gunners aboard the Furor and Pluton at Santiago. Previous to firing at us they had all the time desired to take aim, for each one to select his man and the special spot in which to hit him, to consult with his neighbor so that no two bullets need be wasted on one American "pig"—yet when the gentlemen of the Iberian peninsula did at length fire on us, they came near killing the non-combatants aboard the Gloucester. Such is Spanish marksmanship!

Colt Guns Are Charming Companions.

These reflections of a later and more secure date to the contrary notwithstanding, I felt personally very much relieved when I heard the quick patter behind us of that dear little Colt gun. How we all love that gun! It behooved us, however, to lie low, lest in sweeping the road our little friend should take off our heads from behind. The only thing that can stand up before a Colt gun is another Colt gun, but, unfortunately for the Spanish, they were not in possession of one. In consequence, they beat a hasty retreat, and I cannot find it in my heart to blame them. The rain of bullets from an automatic gun is terrible; it is like a scythe that sweeps relentlessly from side to side of the doomed ribbon of grain. The stalks of wheat would doubtless run if they could when they see it coming.

The command was now given to advance, and we rushed down the highway as in a game of "follow my leader," and took up position at the last house at the southern end of the village, just at the break between the two settlements. The enemy had vanished like the mist. The nearest houses in front of us were 200 yards distant, one on each side of the road. Off in the distance to the southwest, just on the rise of a hill, were several small houses, and from time to time white figures could be seen passing from one to the other, protected, as they evidently thought, by the thousand yards intervening. A few accurately aimed shots, however, taught them their mistake, for they vanished to appear no more.

"Don't fire unless you see something to fire at!" ordered the commander. Unfortunately, there was very little to be seen, except now and then, when far, far down the road some one darted from cover to cover, or a horseman hurried into sight and out again still more quickly.

Wood's Men Were Envied.

From the restaurant on our right, where Lieut Wood's party had taken position, came the crack of riflery, and we wondered what they were firing at and envied them their target practice. Moreover, they were in a restaurant—this was also a cause of envy. The sun was piping hot, with not a cloud to shelter us, and we were working like beavers building a breastwork across the road between the elevated ends of a culvert. Two men were detailed to cut a line of barbed wire from the fence and stretch it across the highway at two points, some distance in front of us, as a protection against cavalry. This precaution was well taken in view of a number of horsemen who were seen collecting at the end of the vista of the highway. Some one brought the boat's flag, and with a cheer it was hoisted on "Fort Wainwright," as we had christened our pile of stones and dirt. Moreover, as we learned later, while we were busy shooting at Spaniards, if not actually hitting them, another of our boats, under Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor, was busy "cutting out" a large lighter near the shore, to be used for the transportation of troops from the vessels when the proper time should arrive.

"Try a shot at that group down the road," was commanded, and the Colt gun began to send forth her deadly greeting. At first the elevation was too slight, and, falling near a pig feeding in the middle of the road, the bullet sent him cavorting round in a most remarkable and rudderless manner. But in a moment the range had been found, and there was a wild scattering of the clans, nor did they again dare to collect as a target for us.

The first house on the left-hand side of the road stood on blocks about three feet in height, and through the opening beneath the house could be seen strange shadows, as of people or moving branches. Just what this was puzzled us for some time.

Heroism Was Not Inherited.

But at last the riddle was solved. From the rear of the house appeared a man, unarmed, who leisurely and calmly proceeded toward one of the outhouses without, indeed, so much as deigning to look at us. The order not to fire was unnecessary; no one felt any inclination to do so. After disappearing in the outhouse for a moment our friend of the nonchalant manner proceeded back to the house and brought out his women folk and children. Then what a scampering there was across the fields toward the distant hills! The father's indifference to bullets had evidently not descended upon his children.

It was all very pleasant thus far, but every moment we were in expectation of the arrival of Spanish reinforcements, and although we intended to give a good account of ourselves, thirty men could hardly be expected to hold out indefinitely against 2,000. Under the circumstances, it was both pleasant and unpleasant to hear the boom of guns from the Gloucester; it betokened a lively interest in our welfare, to be sure, but it also probably heralded the approach of a fresh installment of the enemy. Such, as a matter of fact, was the case.

Our friends aboard had caught sight of a body of horsemen approaching from the east, but a few well-judged shots caused them to turn tail and fly to the hills. Another fact of which we were also ignorant was that the Fifth Regiment of United States Engineers, Col. Black's command, was disembarking in our rear, athirst for Spanish blood. Col. Black, in the absence of Gen. Gilmore, had taken the responsibility of sending them to our relief at the earnest request of Capt. Wainwright, his action afterward, of course, being approved. Yet put not your trust in friends. Our soldier compatriots had no sooner landed than they made the very natural mistake of thinking we were Spaniards, as we also were dressed in white; and rushing forward, they were about to consecrate us upon the altar of our country. Thank fortune, the frantic efforts of their officers, aided by those of the two or three men in charge of the Colt gun, at last succeeded in saving us to posterity.

Our usefulness was now at an end. We had seized the village; it was for the soldiers to hold it. In compliment, however, to us Gen. Gilmore, who had arrived upon the scene, requested that the Colt gun be left ashore. So, detailing several men for this purpose, Lieut. Huse collected the inhabitants of the restaurant and of the haunted house, and marched us, headed by the cook with a provident but headless chicken on an axe, down to the wharf to re-embark for the Gloucester.

Just how many Spaniards we killed is uncertain; rumors vary. A more important fact, however, is that they did not kill any of us.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

BATTLE OF JULY 3 ANALYZED

Our Gun Fire Shown to Have Been One-third Greater than That of the Spaniards.

REAL REASONS FOR RESULTS

Lieut. Wells Says the Fight Demonstrates the Necessity for More and Better Protection for the Gun Crews.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 1.—There has been so much conjecture since the battle of July 3 as to the predominance of American over Spanish guns that Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells, Flag Secretary for Commodore Schley, has made a comparison of the gun fire of the United States and Spanish vessels during the battle.

The abbreviations may be explained as follows: H. R. C., Hontoria revolving cannon; Max. Nord., Maxim Nordenfeldt; R. F. G., rapid-fire gun.

The United States vessels on the blockading line were the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Vixen, and Gloucester. The Spanish Squadron consisted of the Infanta Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

The batteries of these vessels were as follows:

American.

Brooklyn—8 eight-inch, 12 five-inch, 12 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Oregon—4 thirteen-inch, 8 eight-inch, 4 six-inch, 26 six-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Indiana—4 thirteen-inch, 8 eight-inch, 4 six-pounders, 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Iowa—4 twelve-inch, 8 eight-inch, 6 four-inch, 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Texas—2 twelve-inch, 6 six-inch, 12 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, 4 Maxims.
Gloucester—5 six-pounders, 4 three-pounders.
Vixen—4 six-pounders, 3 Maxims-Nordenfeldt Automatic.

Spanish.

Teresa—2 eleven-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 six-pounders, 8 H. R. C., 4 Maxims.
Vizcaya—2 eleven-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 six-pounders, 8 H. R. C., 4 Maxims.
Oquendo—2 eleven-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 six-pounders, 8 H. R. C., 4 Maxims.
Colon—10 six-inch, 6 four-inch, 10 six-pounders, 10 one-pounders, 2 Maxims.
Pluton—2 twelve-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 2 Maxim-Nordenfeldt Automatic.
Furor—2 twelve-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 2 Maxim-Nordenfeldt Automatic.

Total Number of Guns.

UNITED STATES. Calibre.	No. Guns.	SPANISH. Calibre.	No. Guns.
13-inch	8	11-inch	6
12-inch	6	6-inch rapid-fire guns.	10
8-inch	32	5.5-in. rapid-fire guns.	30
6-inch	14	4.7-in. rapid-fire guns.	6
5-inch rapid-fire guns	12	12-pounders	4
4-inch rapid-fire guns.	6	6-pounders	38
6-pounders	90	1-pounders	10
1-pounders	28	Maxim-Nordenfeldt	4
Maxim-Nordenfeldt	3	H. R. C., 37-mm.	24
Machine	26	Machine	14
Total	225	Total	146

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the United States vessels were superior in guns of large calibre, having a total of fourteen 13-inch and 12-inch, against the six 11-inch guns of the enemy. But it might be well to state here that the very heavy guns did not get home except in the case of two shots, 12 and 13 inches, which struck the Teresa, and perhaps one which struck one of the destroyers. On the other hand, the superiority of rapid-fire guns of medium calibre was in favor of the Spanish ships, they having fifty guns, from 6-inch rapid-fire down to and including their 12-pounders, while the United States vessels had but eighteen guns of the rapid-fire type.

In the smaller guns, the proportions were 131 for the United States and 76 for the Spanish ships, omitting machine guns. This superiority in number proved an important factor in the battle, for it was stated by the Spanish officers that the 6-pounder fire was so accurately destructive that difficulty was experienced in keeping the men at their guns.

In this connection, however, the thirty-two 8-inch guns of the American vessels must be most seriously taken into account. They easily proved their excellence over other guns by the terrible execution which they wrought, and which undoubtedly contributed in a very marked degree to the final result.

Comparison of Guns Engaged.

In making this comparison, it must be remembered that immediately on coming out of the harbor the Spanish vessels headed to the westward, bringing their full port batteries to bear, while the United States vessels were closing in, bows-on. All the United States vessels were handicapped in varying degrees in this regard at the beginning of the battle. The following table is believed to be a fair estimate of the number of guns engaged on each side.

Total Guns Engaged.

UNITED STATES. Calibre.	No. Guns	SPANISH. Calibre.	No. Guns.
13-inch	4	11-inch	6
12-inch	4	6-inch rapid-fire-guns.	5
8-inch	32	5.5-in. rapid-fire guns.	15
6-inch	7	4.7-in. rapid-fire guns.	3
5-inch rapid fire guns.	6	12-pounders	4
4-inch rapid-fire-guns.	3	6-pounders	21
6-pounders	47	1-pounders	5
3-pounders	4	H. R. C., 37mm.	21
1-pounders	4	Maxim-Nordenfeldt	4
Machine	8	Machine	7
Total	119	Total	91

The Vixen is not included, for she was almost directly in the line of fire when the engagement began and ran outside of the heavier ships in order not to embarrass them, and remained near the Brooklyn and Oregon to look out for torpedo attack. She was under fire, but was unable to return it.

Metal Thrown Per Minute.

To determine this quantity, take the time allowed from fire to fire for the 13-inch gun as a unit. Then in that length of time the weight of metal from the 13-inch guns would be 4,400 pounds. The allowed time from fire to fire for the 13-inch is 320 seconds, and for the 12-inch it is 300 seconds, hence the weight of metal thrown by the 12-inch in 320 seconds is 3,613 pounds. These quantities for other calibres are found similarly; hence we have:

Guns.	Pounds Metal.	Guns.	Pounds Metal.
13-inch	4,400	5-inch rapid-fires.	3,840
12-inch	3,613	4-inch rapid-fires.	1,584
8-inch	12,000	6-pounders	7,520
6-inch	1,778	3-pounders	384
		1-pounders	1,720

Total weight thrown in 320 seconds..35,839 pounds
Weight thrown per minute.........6,720 pounds

In determining this quantity for the Spanish guns the same time allowances are used as for similar types of United States guns. The weights of projectiles are for common shell, and have been ascertained as nearly as possible. The time unit is 300 seconds, being the interval from fire to fire of the United States twelve-inch gun.

Calibre.	Wt. Metal.	Calibre.	Wt. Metal.
11-inch	3,516	4.7-inch rapid-fires.	1,440
6-inch rapid-fires.	3,750	6-pounders	3,150
5.5-inch rapid-fires.	10,277	1-pounders and rapid-fires	900
12-pounders	800	Max.-Nord	300

Total weight thrown in 300 seconds.24,133 pounds
Weight thrown per minute..........4,827 pounds
Machine guns are omitted.

It will be noted that the weights thrown per minute were as 6,720:4,827; this is approximately as 139:100. Therefore the fire of the United States ships, instead of being treble that of the Spanish ships, was one-third greater, and this small difference could not alone account for the disparity in results.

Conclusions.

The victory was due, in part, to the following causes:

1. The greater accuracy of fire of the United States vessels.

2. The use of wood in the Spanish ships to such an extent as to render the extinguishing of a fire practically impossible after several large shells had cut up water mains and hose.

3. The greater number of guns of eight-inch calibre on the United States ships.

4. The better morale due to the fact that all the crews had been under fire a number of times during bombardments along the Cuban coast at Santiago de Cuba and at San Juan.

5. The value of a large secondary battery was demonstrated, for the work of the six-pounders contributed largely in keeping down the enemy's fire by driving them from their guns.

6. The necessity for more and better protection for the gun's crews. With the men disabled or driven from their stations, the ship is of little value as a fighting machine. The armor of the Colon kept out five-inch shells at a range of about 3,000 yards. This would be a very great superiority in many cases.

7. The small danger of injury to the water-line portions of the ships. So far as is known, no vessel was penetrated between wind and water. Moderate armor protection at the water line, with a strong protective deck, would permit a more efficient distribution of the armor around the gun positions.

FOR A WAR MONUMENT.

Association Formed to Secure the Erection of a Great Memorial in the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the State Department, who is President of the National Reunion Monument Association, issued a circular letter to-day, explaining the object of the association and the work which it contemplates in the way of a commemorative monument at the National capital, and urging the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to take steps to advance the object of the association.

He states that the association aims at something that in artistic beauty will be far superior to any memorial now found in any country, something far above the hackneyed and conventional, so that when erected it will be to the City of Washington and the whole American Nation what grand cathedrals, arches, and columns, and other triumphs of art are to their respective countries.

EGYPT'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Report on the Treatment of Camara, the Spanish Admiral.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British Consul at Port Said, Egypt, Mr. Cameron, in his annual report upon the trade and commerce of that place, issued to-day, gives details of the arrival and of all the movements of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Camara in Egyptian waters, and of Egypt's strict observance of neutrality in regard to coaling, &c., all of which is already known. Mr. Cameron concludes with remarking:

"This action of the Government shows that no distinction can be made between Port Said and other Egyptian harbors in the matter of coaling ships of belligerents desirous of traversing the canal."

SPANISH PRIZE IN PORT.

Tug Humberto Rodrigues, Captured by the Cruiser Badger Off Nuevitas.

The Humberto Rodriguez, with a prize crew on board from the cruiser Badger and commanded by Lieut. Peters, arrived yesterday afternoon from the blockading squadron off Havana.

The Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured off Nuevitas on July 26, is a powerful iron steam tug, and has two masts. On the foremast flew the American ensign and on the main gaff the Spanish colors, the first Spanish flag seen in this port since the declaration of war.

After being inspected by Health Officer Doty, the vessel was permitted to proceed, and at 6 P. M. she dropped anchor off Tompkinsville.

Lieut. Peters said that his orders prevented him from telling about the circumstances of the capture. He could not say what the craft had been ordered here for nor whether she is to be disposed of here at a prize sale. She was at one time used by the Spaniards for a gunboat, he said, but she had no armamnt on board when she was captured.

DISORDER AT CAMP BLACK.

Officers of 71st Quarrel and Men Burn Effigy of Lieut. Hare.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 9.—There was another disorderly scene last night in the camp of the detachment of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, at Camp Black. Lieut. Hare of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, who is in command of one of the companies and Officer of the Day, directed "Gus" Cedergren, the bugler of the Seventy-first, to sound retreat. The bugler refused, telling the Lieutenant, Capt. Stoddard had commanded him not to sound the call. Lieut. Hare then ordered him to the guard house under arrest. After the bugler had been in the guard house fifteen or twenty minutes, Capt. Stoddard heard of the occurrence, and asked Lieut. Hare by what authority he had reversed his orders. After a dispute between the officers, the Captain went to the guard house and ordered the bugler to leave it.

When the bugler was released the men, in defiance of regulations, cheered both him and Capt. Stoddard. An effigy was rigged up from an old uniform, and with Lieut. Hare's name printed on it, was carried about the camp on a pole. Later it was set on fire.

It is probable that this and similar affairs will be called to the attention of Gen. Gillespie and that a court of inquiry will be appointed.

RED CROSS IN GERMANY.

Appeal for Funds to Aid Sufferers in Our War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Consul General at Berlin reports that the following appeal for contributions to assist the Red Cross Society in caring for the sick and wounded in the war between the United States and Spain has been issued by the Red Cross Society of Germany:

The war which has broken out between Spain and America commences to claim many victims, especially through raging diseases, so that through the intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross Society at Geneva a petition for assistance has also been made here.

The undersigned Central Committee deems it as its duty in view of the solidarity of the relations between the societies of the Red Cross and in thankful remembrance of the assistance given to the German volunteer nursing of the wounded and sick soldiers by foreign countries, to aid the American as well as the Spanish Society of the Red Cross in their endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the war through the contribution of financial assistance.

In order, however, not too greatly to reduce our societies' funds, which are for our own and local purposes much required, we call upon those circles in Germany who are prepared to make contributions for the wounded and the sick in the present war with the request to intrust us with the same, and thus place us in the position to fulfill the feeling of humanity which is deeply felt in German hearts at all times for sufferings of foreigners and has been expressed by liberal donations.

KILLED BY WORRY FOR HIS SON.

Father Died from Anxiety for His Soldier Boy at Santiago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Worry over the condition of his son, Philip, who is with Company D, First Illinois Regiment, at Santiago, was the direct cause of the death of William L. Lindsey, according to his brother-in-law, John T. Grubbs. When the call came for troops, Philip, who had been a private in Company D for a year, went to the front. Recently reports of yellow fever in the First's ranks caused the father to worry night and day. He tried in vain to get word of his boy, who he feared might be stricken. He gradually broke down under the strain, succumbing to apoplexy while at his desk yesterday.

THE DUPONT AT THE NAVY YARD

The Torpedo Boat Arrives from Cuban Waters for Needful Repairs.

The torpedo boat Dupont, in command of Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, arrived at the navy yard yesterday morning and was made fast at the Cob Dock. The Dupont left the navy yard last October, and has been in the vicinity of Cuba nearly all the time since. She left Guantanamo last Wednesday, and put into Brunswick, Ga., for coal on Saturday night. The trip home was uneventful. The boat will remain at the yard for about a month for repairs.

Repairs to the battleship Texas are being pushed. The broken and twisted stanchions have been removed and new ones substituted. The decks have been jacked up into position and, to strengthen them, angle iron deck beams have been placed underneath, so that they cannot settle when the big guns are fired across the deck.

NO WAX ON LETTERS TO CUBA.

The Stuff Melts in the Hot Climate and Defaces Other Mail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Post Office Department has ordered that six additional clerks be sent to Santiago, six to Puerto Rico, and two to Montauk Point, L. I.

The agent in charge at Santiago, in an official report to the department, requests that the public be warned against placing sealing wax on letters destined for either Puerto Rico or Santiago, as in that hot climate the wax melts and sometimes sticks to other letters and defaces them. Mr. Stone, the Acting Second Assistant, said to-day that he did not believe anything other than the ordinary mucilage was necessary to fasten letters, and did not believe the climate in these southern places was of such a character as to cause letters sealed in this way to come open on account of humidity.

ARMY IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Gen. Greely Suggests that a General Staff Be Appointed.

SHOULD PLAN ALL CAMPAIGNS

Methods by Which the Improper Equipment of Military Expeditions Can Be Practically Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, says that one of the lessons of the war to the army seems to him to be the necessity for a general staff similar to that in most European countries maintaining armies.

Without going into criticism of operations, he said it was apparent that if there could have been direction of the war by a well-prepared, experienced council of officers selected for ascertained ability to plan and to contrive means for moving, supplying, and protecting the troops sent into campaigns, much confusion, loss of time, and discomfort might have been avoided.

This idea has been repeatedly suggested, but while the army remained on a peace basis the only approach to the functions of the general staff has been made in the Adjutant General's office and in the Bureau of Military Information. The general staff would, if it fulfilled its purpose, render impossible the equipment of an expedition in an improper manner.

As a matter of fact, a properly constructed and qualified general staff would be expected to be ready with the scheme for any movement as soon as it was decided upon. Mobilization of forces, transportation by land or by water, or both, practicable routes, water supply, forage, peculiarities of climate, diseases to which unacclimated men would be subject, and all other useful information would be applied by the general staff.

Commanding officers would not be deprived of discretion in the direction of military operations, but, while they were attending to strictly military objects, they would be assured that the general staff was insisting upon organized and harmonious co-operation by the different branches of the service.

The frequently heard comment here has been that, while the leading staff officers have attended to the business provided for them, each of them has appeared to proceed so independently and with so little regard for co-operation that delay and confusion were almost inevitable. Under the supervision of general staff officers responsible for the failure of co-operation of the branches of the service it is believed that many of the distressing oversights of Santiago would have been impossible, the almost entire lack of co-operation by the medical force out of the question, and clashing authority merely incidental, instead of being the rule when different branches of the service came in contact.

Gen. Miles, it is understood, has favored the establishment of a general staff, having satisfied himself by his foreign observations of its great importance in securing the economic effectiveness of armies.

TWO NORWEGIAN PRIZES.

Hawk Captures the Aladdin and Viking Takes the Bergen.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 9.—Two Norwegian steamers have been added to the United States' large collection of war prizes. They are the Aladdin, captured by the auxiliary gunboat Hawk off Cadiz Light, Isle of Pines, on Saturday last, and the Bergen, taken by the auxiliary gunboat Viking off Francis Key on Sunday.

The Aladdin had cleared from Tampico, Mexico, for Sagua la Grande with a cargo of sugar. The Bergen was ostensibly bound from Santiago for the same port, for the purpose, it is said, of taking off refugees.

Both steamers were seized without difficulty and were brought in here to-day by prize crews, respectively under the command of Ensign Schofield and Lieut. C. B. Boiles.

CENTRAL AMERICANS HERE.

They Say They Are Glad that Cuba Will Be Free.

Among the passengers on the Atlas Line steamer Alene, which arrived from Central American ports yesterday morning, were H. R. Williams, United States Consul at San José, Costa Rica; Fabian Esquibal and Juan Mata, coffee merchants of San José, and Miguel Macay, a hardware dealer of the same place. The business men will stay here about a month.

The men said they were sorry for the overwhelming defeat Spain had suffered only because Spain was their mother country. Costa Rica had had to fight Spain for its independence, and they were glad to know Cuba would have her freedom.

COAL MINERS NOT TO STRIKE.

They Realize the Operators Would Be Glad to Shut Down for a Time.

READING, Penn., Aug. 9.—At the district meeting of the United Mine Workers, at Hazelton, Penn., it was determined not to strike. The question of such a movement, however, was fully discussed, but a strike of the organized anthracite coal miners was deemed inadvisable, as, in all probability, if such action were taken, it is believed, the non-union collieries would continue in operation, and the organized men would gain nothing.

The anthracite coal trade is in a most disheartening condition, with little to warrant the hope of immediate improvement, and the condition of the miner and his family is deplorable.

The demand for anthracite is so small that the mine owners and operators would in all probability be thoroughly satisfied to accept any movement necessitating the complete suspension of operations at the mines.

The tidewater market is accepting no more coal, while the weather and prevailing midsummer business conditions are curtailing consumption generally. Bituminous coal continues to supplant anthracite for manufacturing.

It is said that when all the figures are compiled they will show that the July output of anthracite will closely approximate 3,750,000 tons, and most of the companies want a decided curtailment of the August production. Immense quantities of unsold anthracite coal are above ground.

SPANISH FOURS SLIGHTLY OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 43¼, ½ lower than yesterday's final price, and closed to-day at 42⅛.

Business on the Stock Exchange here to-day was dull, for which the delay in the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States was held responsible.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 43.10. Yesterday's closing quotation was 43.75.

The weakness of the London market weighed on the Bourse here at the opening, but later prices became steadier, though transactions were limited. Rentes, Italians, and Russians were calm. Spanish 4s started with a sharp reaction, on realizations, recovered slightly, and then relapsed, closing weak.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day, and a majority of the stocks relapsed. Spanish 4s reacted, in response to advices from Western Boerses.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day, and speculators held aloof. Spanish 4s were particularly weak, on realizations. American securities were steady.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63.30. Gold was quoted at 51.00.

The Ardanmohr's Voyage Delayed.

The Munson Line steamer Ardanmohr, which is at Pier 1 North River, was to have sailed yesterday afternoon for Gibara, Cuba, but as that port, although in the conquered Province of Santiago de Cuba, has not been officially declared open, the necessary clearance papers could not be secured. It is thought that the steamer will leave to-day. The Ardanmohr has 10,000 barrels and packages of provisions and general cargo on board.

TO RULE OVER HAWAII.

Quite Probable that President Dole Will Continue to Preside Over Our New Domain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii is to continue to exercise the functions of Chief Executive of Hawaii until such time as Congress shall receive the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the islands and shall have enacted a statute for their government. There is to be no Governor of Hawaii appointed by the President for an indefinite time, if at all.

The attention of the State Department having been called to the reports that President Dole was to be appointed Governor, as well as to another report that United States Minister Harold Sewell was to be named for the place, reference was made to the annexation act passed by the last Congress, which in one clause provides "until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned."

It is said at the State Department that, acting within the spirit of this section, the President will continue in office the present officials of the Hawaiian Government.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

They Will Leave San Francisco To-day for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The steamship Mariposa will sail to-morrow for Honolulu and Australia. She will convey to Honolulu the members of the commission recently appointed by the President to study the condition of the islands.

One hundred and fifty men of the New York regiment will also proceed on the Mariposa to join their regiment in Honolulu.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

NEW JERSEY—Millburn, Caroline E. Condit; Salem, Joseph P. Miller; Toms River, William B. Singleton.

NEW YORK—Brooton, George R. Pettit; Newark, Richard P. Groat; New Brighton, John H. Eadie.

BOARDS OF HEALTH CONVENTION

More Than 100 Delegates Attend the Gathering at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—Many addresses congratulatory to the Michigan State Board of Health were heard at the quarter-centennial celebration of the board, held in the Hotel Cadillac to-day.

The celebration was a sort of preliminary to the conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, which will convene to-morrow. Upward of a hundred health authorities were present. After welcoming addresses by Mayor Maybury and Health Officer Gibbes, papers reviewing sanitary progress throughout the world, and particularly in Michigan, were read by Dr. A. N. Bell of Brooklyn, editor of The Sanitarian; by Dr. A. R. Reynolds, Health Commissioner of Chicago, and by Prof. R. C. Kedzie, ex-President of the Michigan Board of Health.

Prof. C. A. Lindsley, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Yale College and President of the American Public Health Association, had an interesting paper on Michigan's progress in sanitation. Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia, President of the National Conference, gave the assembly much advice on how to conduct sanitary conventions. In a paper entitled "State Work for the Restriction and Prevention of Disease" Dr. John S. Fulton Secretary of the Maryland Board of Health, advocated State control over municipal authorities in the event of even a semblance of an epidemic of contagious disease. Dr. Ernst Wende, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, advocated radical methods in his paper, entitled "Municipal Restriction of Diseases." Among others were the inspection regularly of all schools by a medical inspector and the abolition of long-tubed nursing bottles.

Dr. Wende said the bottle was the greatest breeder of infantile disease he knew of. The doctor also advocated practical isolation of all sufferers from tuberculosis.

This evening an hour was devoted to short addresses by several eminent sanitarians. A reception, refreshments, and a social session followed.

SHE HAD LIVED 117 YEARS.

Funeral of a Woman Who Was Born in 1781.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Margaret Fallon, said to be 117 years old, was to-day buried at King's Ferry, Cayuga County. She is survived by nine children, eighteen grandchildren, and a large number of great grandchildren. Her oldest daughter is eighty, and her eldest son seventy-five years of age. Careful inquiry into the records of Lusmuth Parish, King's County, Ireland, show that she was born in the year 1781. Two of her sons fought in the civil war, one in the Union and the other in the Confederate Army. There was a large gathering of her descendants at her funeral to-day.

Chicago's Revenue Contribution.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, Chicago contributed almost $6,000,000 of internal revenue charges to the United States Treasury. The exact amount is $5,884,797, and is an increase of $328,470 over the receipts of the previous year. This increase is considered remarkable in the face of the removal of distilleries from the Chicago district, causing a decrease in the sale of spirit stamps from $874,765 during the previous year to $364,651 during the last fiscal year. The tax on beer amounted to $3,273,820.

Girl Killed by a Crossed Wire.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 9.—While leaning from a window of the Shamokin Valley Knitting Works to-day, Miss Jennie Allison, aged eighteen years, was killed by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire and thus charged with 1,300 volts of electric fluid. She had her feet resting on a coil of steam-heating pipes at the time, and must have received the full shock, as she fell into the building. She expired instantly.

News from Peary's Expedition.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 9.—The Labrador mail steamer, which arrived here to-day, reports that she passed the steamer Hope, sister ship of the Windward, in Lieut. Peary's arctic expedition, on July 20, off Turnavick, but his other steamer, the Windward, was not sighted. The Windward had evidently pushed along at the utmost speed, so as to make the highest latitude possible.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Major Henry Lamotte, Surgeon First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, on expiration of the leave of absence granted him will proceed to Montauk Point, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place pending the arrival of his regiment.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business pertaining to the selection of a location for a camping ground.

Leave of absence for one month to take effect on or about Aug. 9 is granted Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army.

Transfers: Major William H. Clapp from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry; Major Alfred C. Markley from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. Dean C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, will proceed on the steamer Yale, sailing from New York City Aug. 9, to Santiago de Cuba, in charge of medical supplies, under instructions from the Surgeon General of the Army.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is relieved from duty at Key West Barracks, and will report to the commanding officer of United States General Hospital, Key West, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Mann, United States Army, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Key West, and will report to the commanding officer at Key West Barracks for duty at that post and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf.

Orders of July 3 relating to Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Shannon, United States Army, are revoked.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Shannon, United States Army, will proceed from Philadelphia to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of United States General Hospital at that post for duty.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume charge of the new pavilion hospital now being established in that vicinity.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major William S. Beebe, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Walter Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will join the steamer Obdam at Newport News, instead of New York City.

Capt. Elias H. Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Henry H. Twombly, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, now on temporary duty under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, with station at Washington, to date from July 23.

Capt. Charles K. Maddox, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date Aug. 5.

Acting Assistant Surgeon O. C. Heiss, United States Army, will proceed from Nebraska City, Neb., to Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George G. Morris, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, having July 26 accepted an appointment as Second Lieutenant of Artillery, United States Army, is honorably discharged the service as Captain of the above-named regiment, to date July 25.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Second Lieut. Ames H. Martin, First Infantry, now First Lieutenant of Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for twenty-one days on account of sickness is granted Major H. E. Bradley, Surgeon, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Marion M. McMillan, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once from New York City to Montauk Point, and report to the commanding General at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster under his directions.

Capt. Charles Weser, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City for duty as Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the hospital steamer Missouri at that port.

Major John M. K. Davis, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the First Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Atlanta and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty as Inspector General of that department.

Upon completion of his duties pertaining to muster-in of volunteers at Lexington, Ky., Major John G. Ballance, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of United States troops at that place for assignment to duty, to replace Major John M. K. Davis, Inspector General of United States Volunteers.

Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, United States Army, will proceed at the earliest date practicable, on the Quartermaster's steamer Rita, with Quartermaster's supplies to Puerto de Ponce, Puerto Rico, and report to Major Gen. Miles, United States Army, commanding troops at that place, to establish a Quartermaster's depot at such point as may be designated by the Major General commanding, for the issue of Quartermaster's supplies to troops operating on that island.

First Lieut. William J. Glasgow, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Tampa, and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Hudson, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. R. Shurly, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of Leiter United States General Hospital, for duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from July 26, on account of sickness, is granted First Lieut. Cary F. Spence, Adjutant of Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, having tendered their resignations, to take effect Aug. 5, are discharged the service of the United States as of that date: Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Major George H. Taylor, Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis B. Childs, United States Army, will proceed from Detroit and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis B. Childs, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, and report to Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, Chief Surgeon, Fourth Army Corps, to await transportation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk Walter E. Clendennin is appointed, on nomination of Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, retired, to assist in settlement of the accounts of the Washington Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is ordered to the Vermont.

Assistant Surgeon Jerome S. Chaffee is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn.

The orders of May 31, to Naval Cadets C. R. Train, H. W. Osterhaus, W. W. Galbraith, Charles W. Fisher, J. T. Burwell, and Robert L. Berry, are modified; they are detached from the San Francisco and ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich is detached from command of the St. Louis, and ordered to command the Newark.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

MIDSUMMER SALE OF MEN'S RUSSET SHOES AT

$2.50 Per Pair.



High and Low Cut.

These shoes are of very fine quality, form and workmanship, of genuine leather and honestly made, and will give grand satisfaction. You not only

"Get your money's worth"

in this shoe, but a good deal more than your money's worth. We guarantee satisfaction.

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Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "**The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike**," "**Map of Alaska**," "**Alaska Excursions**," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the **Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line**. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

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Wanamaker's

August Furniture

"COMPARISONS are odious," and, therefore, we omit them. But our original August Furniture Trade Sale wakes echoes that are amusing. Business is too serious, and advertising too costly to pause over mere fun. Keen public sense gives the verdict and our August Furniture occasion is a grand success.

To-day another collection of manufacturers' samples. One hundred and eighteen

Toilet Tables

Only one of a kind. Prices are $7 to $49. Values at least one-third more. An equal chance to add the piece needed to complete the bedroom furnishings will not come your way again this year. The following six will introduce the whole company:

At $7—Of quarter-sawed oak; fancy shaped top 16x30; swell front; 1 large drawer; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x20.

At $7.75—Of bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 16x30; 1 large drawer; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x20.

At $10.50—Of quarter-table mahogany; fancy shaped top 16x28; 1 large drawer; swell front; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 15x20.

At $13.50—Of curly birch; fancy shaped top 22x18; 1 large drawer; swell front; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 22x22.

At $15—Of golden oak; fancy shaped top 32x17; serpentine front; French legs; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x24.

At $18—Of solid mahogany; top, front and glass frame inlaid with fancy lines; fancy shaped top 32x20; swell front; French legs; French pattern bevel plate mirror 22x22.

Remember that the Half Million Dollars' worth of Furniture covers every required piece, and present prices are money savers.

Fourth floor.

Women's and Children's Stockings WE'VE been selling an unusually fine grade of women's stockings at the unusually low price of 38c. a pair. This morning about 30 dozen will go on sale at 25c. The stockings are of fast black cotton, soft and fine; seasonable weight; double soles and high spliced heels.

For the children. Now ready a lot of fine French hosiery, of medium weight, finely ribbed, double knees, strong, sightly, durable. They've been 35c. to 60c., according to size. Now any size at 25c. a pair.

Women's Vests GENUINE Swiss ribbed vests of fine white lisle thread, soft and elastic, well made and carefully finished, are offered at 25c. Properly priced they'd be one-half more.

Broadway.

Women and War HATS for the mountain, the sea cliffs, the beach, the bicycle, the street—echoes of Santiago.

Rough Rider and Cowboy

fur felt hats for women. Colors are pearls and browns, quite similar to such as the hatters purvey to the male persuasion at $4 to $5, but we sell these at $2 and $2.25, and are content.

Heralds of Autumn THE advancing things in Women's Untrimmed Hats. A great collection that is well worthy careful observation. Every woman is curious concerning the styles that are coming. Felts in hundreds of shapes that are reproduced from the latest Paris styles. The principal colors are blue, brown, pearl and black with differences of shade. The prices $1 to $2.50.

This is the opening gun of the Autumn campaign. Followers there will be, but our millinery leads.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Paris Trimmed Summer Hats REMEMBER yesterday—85c., $1.35 and $1.85 for slightly soiled French Trimmed Hats. To-day the last.

Main floor.

Works of Highest Order; at Lowest Prices BOOKS that should be in every library—books, too, that we've sold regularly at three and four times present prices. These titles tell all the rest:

Jean Paul Richter's Complete Works. 7 vols. $1.75.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. Illustrated. 4 vols. $1.65.
Motley's Dutch Republic. 3 vols. $1.25.
Bulwer Lytton's Novels. 15 vols. $7.75.
Guizot's History of England. 4 vols. $1.15.
Count Monte Cristo. 4 vols. 85c.
Macaulay's Essays. 3 vols. $1.35.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols. 75c.
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. 5 vols. 75c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

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WARRIORS AT A LAWN FETE

Children of Soldiers and Sailors Greet the Wounded from Santiago in Central Park.

TARS FROM THE TEXAS PRESENT

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Rear Admiral Osbon, and Gen. Horatio C. King Deliver Addresses—Games and Refreshments Provided.

About 6,000 women and children, interspersed with invalid soldiers and sailors, many of whom were able to be out for the first time since they returned from the front, made a bright scene in Central Park, where the lawn between Sixty-fifth and Seventieth Streets was given over to their use all yesterday afternoon and evening. They were the wives and children of the men who took part in the war, and the lawn party was under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association.

Mrs. Howard Carroll is President of the association, and she came all the way from Fultonville, nearly 200 miles, to attend the festival. Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the Vice President, presided, and Mrs. John W. McDonald, who conceived the project and did so much to make it a success, was Chairman of the special committee in charge of the affair. Rear Admiral Osbon of the Naval Veterans' Association was present and talked to the crowd, the women, the children, and soldiers and kept things going smoothly.

The wounded men from Bellevue hobbled on the lawn. Most of them had crutches. Some had lost a foot, and others were badly crippled. The crowd pitied and cheered them alternately. They took seats in front of the platform, and were for a time the centre of attention. One of the ladies asked each one for his autograph; another passed ice water; a third ice-cream and cake, and men went around with cigars.

A Letter from Hobson.

Each of the soldiers was allowed to read a letter from Lieut. Hobson, received by Mrs. Samuel D. Miller, who had charge of the souvenir department. It was as follows:

Washington, Aug. 7, 1898.

My Dear Mrs. Miller: I beg to express my thanks and appreciation for the kind invitation to the fete next Tuesday, and regret very much that duty interferes and will prevent my being present, for your noble cause appeals to my deepest sympathies. Wishing full success to all your devoted efforts, I am yours sincerely,

RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

Mrs. Miller said she would have fac-simile copies lithographed as a souvenir for each of the men.

Two bronzed tars from the Texas appeared on the scene and Rear Admiral Osbon advanced to greet them. They were Boatswain's Mate George Venice and a tall sailor named Wilson. Admiral Osbon introduced the men to Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Trautmann, Mrs. M. E. F. Franklin, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, and other ladies who were near. The ladies grasped the hard, tattooed hands of the sailors and exchanged pleasant words with them.

Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer was escorted to the platform by a guard of honor formed by a detachment of uniformed cadets from the Kyle Institute at Flushing, L. I. He walked arm in arm with Rear Admiral Alman of the naval veterans, and was followed by Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, on the arm of Lieut. George H. Wood.

Mrs. Trautman introduced Mr. Guggenheimer. She said the women who composed the association could not go to the front, but they felt it a sacred duty to look after the wives and children of the men who were in the field.

Mr. Guggenheimer, in replying, said:

"It affords me very great pleasure, children, to welcome you in my capacity of Acting Mayor of the City of New York to this lawn party given for you by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. I am glad to see your bright and happy faces, and especially because so many of you are the children of our absent soldiers and sailors, who have left home for the flag of our country. I am sure that those of you who can say so are very proud indeed to know that your fathers have shown such splendid patriotism. That is something you can always remember with pride, so that when you yourselves grow up to be men and women you may, if the necessity arises, be as brave and loyal as your fathers and mothers were in the war of 1898."

Then, addressing the members of the association, he continued:

"The men who left their positions and families behind them and went to the front were animated by that superb patriotism which can always be found in our people. But I think I shall not be guilty of exaggeration if I say that no less high a degree of patriotism and self-sacrifice was required of the American women and the American children who were obliged to remain at home, subject to fears for the safety of their loved ones, and exposed, in many cases to actual want of the necessaries of life."

Enveloped in the Texas's Battle Flag.

The acting Mayor then introduced Rear Admiral Osbon as the sole surviving member of Farragut's staff. Admiral Osbon produced the scarred flag which flew from the mainmast of the Texas in the battle at Santiago, and, spreading it out, threw it over the shoulders of the Acting Mayor as a cloak. The band played "America" while Mr. Guggenheimer and the Admiral stood at the front of the platform enveloped in the flag, one end of which some one behind had thrown around Admiral Osbon. More sailors from the Texas had arrived by this time, and their cheers rent the air.

Rear Admiral Osbon then spoke in sailors' language and delighted his hearers.

"I was with Admiral Foote when he died," he said. "He was the man who abolished grog in the navy. I stand here now, I am proud to say, beside the man who is trying to abolish marine language in New York. I am glad there are so few here who were wounded in Cuba—so few who suffered by the war. It is the birthday of a new veterans' association. It is the birthday of the power of the Nation—the upbuilding of the army and navy. Only a few years ago Admiral Walker sailed about in the white squadron to educate the people to the need of a navy. Now all want a navy.

"None of you soldiers would have been here if it hadn't been for us sailors. We can't go up a mountain on a gunboat, but we can land you at the foot of it, and we have some guns that will scare the birds out of the trees at any rate when you advance.

"I have been in the navy since 1844, and most of my time I spent fighting. I was on the Hartford with Farragut at New Orleans, and am the only survivor of the officers who were on his ship. I had the pleasure of bringing Gen. Anderson from Fort Sumter before the war began. I was on an iron monitor with Worden, and I feel that iron ship or wooden ship makes little difference if the heart behind the gun is true."

The wounded men from St. Peter's and Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, twenty-eight in number, arrived at this time, as did twenty-five from Governors Island and eighty-five others from Staten Island. They came in cars decorated with flags for the occasion, and carriages met at the gates those who could not walk. Each detachment was accompanied by a lady of the committee. Mrs. John Seymour escorted those from Brooklyn, Mrs. Charles Carroll those from Staten Island, Mrs. A. Scheppe those from Governors Island, and Mme. Lucchetti those from Brooklyn.

The new arrivals and the men from Bellevue dispersed about the grounds and wherever one went a little knot of people gathered to hear about the charge up San Juan hill, the fight at El Caney, and the bombardment of El Morro. This was the feature of the afternoon and evening. The sailors of the Texas, too, gathered little knots of people about them by their yarns, but while the soldiers were all in earnest, Jack's eye would twinkle in a way when he talked that left no one deceived. Besides the men from the Texas were fifty from the monitor Nahant.

A small boy in a naval uniform, with a Quartermaster's insignia on one arm, darted in and out of the groups, and was the proudest person on the lawn during the whole day. The tars were quick to espy him, and soon he was followed by cries of "Hi! Hi! Quartermaster! Hi there!" wherever he went. He would turn about and then the tar would say:

"Quartermaster, fetch me some ice cream," or "Quartermaster fetch me a cigar."

There were Punch and Judy shows all the afternoon and evening. The Miss Gazan kindergartners were present with twenty assistants, who gathered the children into groups on the grass and taught them games. Besides some 1,000 bean bags were distributed. The sailors helped to light the Chinese lanterns in the evening and showed their dexterity. The ladies took the wounded men to the Casino in the Park to dinner and fed them to their hearts' content. Many of the soldiers who were unable to walk rode in the goat carriages, with a crowd of envious children behind them. The refreshments mostly were donated, and more pie, cake, and sandwiches were received than the committee could distribute.

Gen. Horatio C. King delivered a patriotic address in the evening and the lights were extinguished soon after 10 o'clock.

Wounded Rough Rider Lost His Way.

Walter T. Davis, one of the wounded Rough Riders, who yesterday afternoon attended the picnic given by the Women's Patriotic Protective Association in Central Park, in some manner wandered from the scene of the festivities and got lost in the maze of walks and paths. He was found last night on the shores of the large lake, near the Mall, in a dazed condition. Miss Miller, Mrs. George W. Becker, and Mme. Luchetti, the wife of the French Consul at St. Thomas, who were riding by in their carriage, took him with all haste to Bellevue Hospital. Superintendent O'Rourke took charge of him, and the ladies promised to return this morning and take him to the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, where he is under treatment.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Electric Cooking Stoves to be Placed on the Missouri.

The Women's National War Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel. Under the impression that Gov. Black controlled the encampment at Montauk Point, the association passed a resolution requesting Gov. Black to have plank floors put in the tents there.

It was decided to place four electric cooking stoves, to cost $1,000, on the hospital ship Missouri, and a bottling apparatus, to cost $215, on the Relief.

An offer was received from Isaac Bellnett of San Diego, Cal., to contribute a car load of lemons. The offer was accepted, and the lemons will be distributed from this city.

Contributions of $300 from Miss Helen Gould and $1,000 from Howard Gould were received. Miss Gould was selected to represent Mrs. Walworth at the meetings of the association during her absence.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following Red Cross contributions were received yesterday at Treasurer Tappen's office, 320 Broadway: Ice Plant Auxiliary No. 10, $10,000; Hartley & Graham, $100; Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, $100; from children at Montowese House, Brandford, Conn., $20.34; Miss Mary S. Taylor, $11.48; Allen Schenck, $25; George Welwood Murray, $50; Miss Lily S. Murray, $3; collected at Lakewood, N. J., by Mrs. J. W. Morey, $18; collected at Taftville, Conn., by Mrs. C. W. Prentice, $37.50; proceeds of children's fair given by Misses Julia Jacobs, Katherine A. Mead, Elizabeth Mead, Grace Boswell, and Cornelia Delano, Greenwich, Conn., $18.84; Kahn & Kahn, $25; Miss Sara S. Kimball, $25; collection taken during service at Brining's, Maple Grove Lake, Huntington, N. Y., $27; collected by members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., $75; Augustus Meyers, $10; Master Charles Brewer, raised by five children at a piazza entertainment at Gilbertsville, N. Y., $2.70; Miss Susan Clark, $10, and Miss Mary R. Cabot, $10.

Work of Philadelphia Red Cross.

The Philadelphia Associate Society of the Red Cross, one of the oldest associates of the National Committee at Washington, has chartered a vessel for Puerto Rico upon the recommendation of the National Committee. The vessel will be immediately loaded with hospital and food supplies and clothing, a portion of the cargo being supplied by the New York Relief Committee and the remainder by the Philadelphia society. The Philadelphia Red Cross has also offered the use of six ambulances and six army wagons, together with necessary harness, mules, and drivers; also six hospital tents, a large number of small tents, and 200 woolen blankets for use by the Red Cross at military camps in Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Washington.

Red Cross Nurses in Puerto Rico.

Miss Isabelle E. Ruttey, who was in charge of the party of thirty-two Red Cross surgeons' assistants and nurses that went from Port Tampa to Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles's army, returned to New York yesterday. She reports having received the most cordial assistance and welcome from every one connected with the army, from Gen. Miles down, and she bears a most flattering letter of commendation for herself and party from Surgeon General Greenleaf. The army is very desirous that the Red Cross should establish hospitals in Puerto Rico, and the matter will be immediately considered by the Executive Committee and the New York Red Cross Relief Committee.

Red Cross Agency at Fort Monroe.

An agency of the Red Cross was yesterday established at Fort Monroe by Mr. D. L. Cobb, one of the counsel of the American National Red Cross. The agent will report directly to the Executive Committee, 58 William Street, who will be instructed to supply on behalf of the Ice Plant Auxiliary all the ice that is necessary for the health and comfort of the troops on board of transports, departing from or calling at Hampton Roads. Mr. Cobb telephoned Mr. Barton that the medical authorities would like fifteen or twenty Red Cross nurses at Fort Monroe. These will probably be sent at once.

The Government Gets the Triton.

Stephen E. Barton received a cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, yesterday, announcing that she had given up the Triton to the Government. Mr. Barton said he presumed that Miss Barton regards the Government's necessity in removing the sick troops from Santiago north and in sending the Spanish prisoners away as being more urgent than that of the Red Cross. Miss Barton has the schooner Mary E. Morse in her service, on which she has doubtless sent supplies to Gibara, Mr. Barton said.

Fund for Soldiers' Families.

The following contributions to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association Fund are announced: Mrs. E. T. T. Marsh, $1; Travers Brothers & Co., $50; New York Engraving and Printing Company, $6.50; concert, $1,914.50; A. A. Raven, $25; A. Wilcox & Co., $25; Platt & Jeremiah, $22.75; C. E. & W. F. Peck, $10; J. A. Cantor, $10; E. C. Bell, $10; Charles H. Raymond, $20; P. B. Keenan, $25; T. L. Feltner, $5; Byck Brothers, $5; P. J. Scully, $10; J. Van V. Alcott, $50; T. J. Dunn, $25; "Cash," $54; concert, $316; G. T. Kreppel, $5; the Rev. D. P. O'Neill, $7; New York Journal, $6.21; employes Conduit Wiring Company, $8.50; American Heroes' Young Friends, $6.60; "W. M.," $50.

Red Cross Nurse Phinney Dead.

Miss Phinney, one of the Red Cross nurses at Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, died yesterday of heart disease. Her home was in New Brunswick. Her relatives were notified by Stephen E. Barton, and unless they send for the body the Red Cross Society will have it interred. Miss Phinney was connected with the Kings County Hospital before she went to Chickamauga.

Death of Col. F. B. Bogan.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Col. Fred B. Bogan, commander of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, United States Volunteers, died at his home in Charleston at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Col. Bogan arrived home from Cuba a few days ago in a greatly debilitated condition, as a result of the hardships attendant upon the campaign.

Col. Bogan was born in Boston Feb. 10, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. In 1878 he entered the City Architect's office, and in 1885 he was transferred to the Public Buildings Department, and was its Superintendent when he left for the war.

Col. Bogan began his military career in 1866, enlisting in Company D, Fifth Infantry, as a private. In 1871 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and was made Captain in 1872. In 1882 he was commissioned Major of the Ninth Regiment, in 1892 was appointed Inspector General by Gov. Russell, with the rank of Colonel, and in 1893, on the death of Col. Strachan, was elected to command the Ninth. Col. Bogan was a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Montgomery Light Guards Veteran Association, and St. Francis de Sales Catholic Temperance Association. He was married in 1878 to Miss M. E. Carney, who died a few years ago. He leaves two sons.

Caught His Death at Santiago.

Louis Rinn, a private of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton yesterday. He was one of the sick soldiers brought from Santiago, and had been in the hospital about a week. Rinn was twenty-one years old. His body was taken to Brooklyn.

Capt. Gregory Barrett Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Late this afternoon the following dispatch was received from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago, Aug. 9.—Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, died on the 7th; buried yesterday. Only reported to me a few minutes ago. Said to be yellow fever.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Capt. Barrett was sixty-one years of age and would soon have been placed on the retired list. His family did not desire him to go to the front owing to his advanced age, but he was anxious to take part in the fighting and win promotion before leaving the active service. He had had the yellow fever once, and so thought that he would be secure from another serious attack.

The Tenth Infantry bore the brunt of the fighting in Cuba, and besides loosing many of their men, all the officers of a higher rank were killed, and at the time of his death Capt. Barrett was the Senior Captain in the Tenth.

He leaves a widow, two daughters—Mrs. Littell and another who is unmarried—and two sons, one of whom is a member of the Astor Battery.

Soldier Must Lose His Arm.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 9.—Private Martin Hansen, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York, shot off his hand, and the surgeons decided to amputate his arm. The remains of Private Ross, Company F, First Rhode Island, a typhoid patient, who died yesterday, were interred to-day at Arlington.

Two Victims of Yellow Fever.

ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 9.—A letter received from Capt. Hicks of Company M, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, states that Joseph Gravel, Jr., and David C. Ferguson, both of Company M and both residents of Adams, died of yellow fever near Santiago.

CHEROKEE HERE FROM PONCE.

Three of the Transport's Men Sent to Swinburne Island.

The United States transport Cherokee, (No. 4,) Capt. Garvin, arrived yesterday afternoon. She came from Ponce, Puerto Rico, and had aboard Lieut. T. H. Giguilliat, who has been attached to the cruiser Prairie; W. J. Gheames, a private of Battery F, Third Artillery, and John J. McKinnon, a private of Battery B, Fourth Artillery. Lieut. Giguilliat landed at Quarantine and proceeded at once to his home in Washington.

Dr. Doty examined the transport thoroughly. Chief Steward Martin Field and Louis Draeger and John Jacobson, firemen, were sent to Swinburne Island suffering from malarial fever. The vessel was released late in the afternoon and will wait now for instructions from the Quartermaster's Department.

The Cherokee's arrival was unexpected, and what will be done with her no one at the Army Building knew. The Cherokee took the Fifteenth Infantry to Santiago and then took the Nineteenth Infantry to Puerto Rico.

Equipping the Missouri.

Major William H. Arthur, in charge of the equipment of the ambulance ship Missouri, said yesterday that he expected to have his ship ready to sail by Aug. 20. The ship is tied up at Pier 22, Brooklyn. Major Arthur yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney of New Haven, saying that the Daughters of the Revolution wanted to contribute $300 to the Missouri's equipments. A check for $200 was received from the War Relief Association of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Doty Praises the Lampasas.

The transport Lampasas, Capt. Barstow, which arrived on Monday night from Hampton Roads, having landed 108 sick soldiers there, was inspected at Quarantine yesterday by Dr. Doty and then proceeded to her dock. Dr. Doty praised the vessel highly, and said that no cleaner ship had come into port for a long time.

MONEY TO CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Mrs. De Forest Bequeathes Nearly Her Entire Fortune to the Church.

The will of the late Julia D. De Forest, who died abroad recently, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed in Brussells, on Nov. 19, 1892, and was witnessed by George W. Roosevelt, the United States Consul. The value of the estate is not set forth. It is supposed to be very large. Nearly the whole is bequeathed to Roman Catholic charities.

To each of the employes in the four dispensaries of the testatrix is given $200 for each year spent in her service. Marie Wauters, Mrs. De Forest's personal servant, is bequeathed $1,400.

To the Rev. Van Hamme, curé of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, Paris, is left $1,000 for the erection of an altar. Mrs. Virginia Tiffany and Julia de Fontanilliat, nieces of Mrs. De Forest, get $7,000 each. Julia De Forest receives $5,000, with the stipulation that it be used in her charitable works. Mrs. De Forest leaves $6,000 to her nephew, Henry W. De Forest. To the rector of St. Marguerite's Church, Paris, is bequeathed $20,000 for new parish schools. To the Superior General of Salesiens Don Rua, Turin, Italy, Mrs. De Forest leaves $8,000. One thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Rev. Father Etienne Prior of Paris, for the saying of masses for the souls of Mrs. De Forest and her late husband.

The residue of the estate is bequeathed to Archbishop Corrigan, to be expended upon schools and seminaries in this city.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN SESSION.

The Trunk Lines Grant Half Rate to Disabled Soldiers.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee had a regular session at 143 Liberty Street yesterday. The attendance was not full, and the question of rate cutting was allowed to go over. A half rate was set for wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors in Trunk Line territory. The reduced fares, authorized by the lines west of Chicago and St. Louis, on the basis of $8 Chicago to St. Paul, and $9.25 Chicago to Omaha, were put into effect.

A rate of one fare for the round trip was granted for the conclave of the Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis Aug. 22-29.

The War Department.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Now that the war is practically over it would be a popular act on the part of the President if he would ask Secretary Alger to resign and let him return to his Senatorial campaign and his political intrigues, and appoint Col. Roosevelt Secretary of War. There would be dramatic justice in thus dispensing with Secretary Alger, who has done more to hurt the army and irritate the people than any head of department that has ever been in office in Washington, and in replacing him with Col. Roosevelt, who has shown his ability to fill every post to which he has been assigned.

Young men volunteered for this war, leaving at home dependent families and business and professions, which have suffered, for the sake of the country. Now that peace is restored, these young soldiers would be glad to again show their manhood by going back to their work, with the same high spirit and energy they showed by going into the army. In this great task Col. Roosevelt as Secretary of War, can and will render effective service, such as cannot be hoped for from Secretary Alger. The latter's usefulness—doubtful enough in the main—is over and ended. The country has lost confidence in the man who could abuse his office as he has done in so many ways. The President should free himself and the country and the army of such an incubus, and the sooner he does it the better.

A New Question.

From The Providence Journal.

The ingenious persons who get up the Chautauqua puzzle questions and fancy they are initiating people into real culture by inducing them to search out the answers will doubtless all be asking a new one next Winter: How many wars have there been which have been settled without the loss of a single battle or skirmish on one side?

NOT ALLOWED ON THE YALE

Owing to a Misunderstanding, Capt. West Refused to Receive Nurses and Supplies.

COMMENT ON THE INCIDENT

Considered to Indicate a Clash Between Navy and War Departments—Yale Later Placed Under Orders of Military Authorities.

Twenty immune nurses and a quantity of fruit and supplies destined for Santiago were debarred from the auxiliary cruiser Yale off Tompkinsville Monday evening, owing to the failure of the Navy Department to notify the Captain of the Yale that his vessel was to be turned over to the War Department. Proper notification of the transfer of the auxiliary cruiser was received yesterday, and the nurses and supplies will probably be put aboard some time to-day.

Although Col. Amos S. Kimball, the Deputy Quartermaster General stationed in this city, said the Yale's Captain was right under the circumstances, the incident caused considerable comment yesterday among military and naval officers as tending to show a lack of harmony between the Navy and War Departments, and it was even suggested that the clash between the representatives of the departments was in line with sentiments entertained by their heads.

It was announced from Washington recently that the Yale, and the Harvard as well, were to be turned over to the War Department, and Col. Kimball, supposing that the orders had been issued, made arrangements for transporting the nurses and supplies to Santiago on the Yale. Accordingly Lieut. J. S. Corby and twenty immune nurses enlisted from Camp Alger, who reported to the Quartermasters' Department Monday, were sent to the Yale.

Lieut. Corby's Report.

Their reception was learned by Col. Kimball when he received the following letter from Lieut. Corby yesterday morning:

I have the honor to report that I, Lieut. J. S. Corby, Fourth Missouri Volunteers, reported on board the United States Steamer Yale with twenty immune nurses, enlisted men who have volunteered as nurses, at about 5 P. M., on Aug. 8, according to Special Order No. 74, Second Army Corps. I asked for the general Surgeon, but the Officer of the Day would not allow me to see him, and ordered my men off the ship, stating that he would not receive any troops until he had finished coaling and provisioning the ship, and that then he, Capt. West, would not receive any troops until ordered to do so by the Navy Department. I then took my men to Governors Island and reported the facts in the case to Major Andrews, who kindly took the matter in charge.

On receiving this letter, Col. Kimball called up the Quartermaster General's office at Washington on the telephone and read the report to the Quartermaster General, who promised to have the matter attended to at once. Col. Kimball commended the Captain of the Yale for his course, and ascribed the entire complication to the fact that the Navy Department had not made known the transfer of the Yale to the Army Department.

Yesterday a formal notification that the Yale would be under the orders of the army officials and that she would come to her dock to-day to take on supplies and nurses was received by Col. Kimball.

Sisters of Charity Turned Away.

Four Sisters of Charity from Emmittsburg, Md., under charge of Mother Superior Margaret Carroll, also suffered yesterday from the misunderstanding as to the department controlling the Yale. They were armed with a letter from Surgeon General Sternberg, addressed to Major Arthur of the hospital ship Missouri, directing that they be taken aboard the Yale for transportation to Santiago, where they were to report to Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Surgeon in charge of the Fifth Army Corps.

They were sent to the Yale by Major Arthur, and, going to Tompkinsville, took a boat to the auxiliary cruiser. The Captain refused to receive them, claiming that he had no orders respecting them from the Navy Department and could not recognize orders from the War Department. The Sisters of Charity then returned to this city. Late in the afternoon Major Arthur received a telegram from Surgeon General Sternberg, ordering him to send the Sisters back to Emmittsburg to await further orders.

SOUGHT BLISS THROUGH POISON.

Mary Schmehl of Reading, Penn., Charged with Attempted Murder.

READING, Penn., Aug. 9.—Mary Schmehl of this city, who was lodged in jail last evening on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. William Bennis, has, it is said, made a full confession to the authorities.

Miss Schmehl, who is thirty-seven years of age, and boarded with the Bennis family, is charged with attempting to kill Mrs. Bennis, by putting paris green in a bottle of beef extract which the latter was using daily. An analysis of the extract made today showed it to contain sufficient poison to kill a dozen persons.

Miss Schmehl was accused of putting the paris green into the beef extract and was driven from the Bennis household. She returned, however, in the absence of the family, and, it is charged, attempted to destroy Mr. and Mrs. Bennis and their children by putting a large quantity of the poison over food contained in an icebox.

In her confession the accused is quoted as saying that she was tired of working in a factory and wanted to become a wife and housekeeper. After she had killed Mrs. Bennis, she hoped Mr. Bennis would marry her. Subsequently, however, she became very angry and wished to kill him as well as the other members of the household.

TROLLEY COMPANY WINS.

Franchise from Elizabeth to Plainfield May Be Legally Granted.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Representatives of the Elizabeth Street Railway Company appeared to-day before Judge Van Syckel at his Summer home at Mantoloking, Ocean County, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued by the Supreme Court restraining the Union County Board of Freeholders from taking any action to-morrow toward granting a franchise to John Kean to construct a trolley road from Elizabeth to Plainfield.

The Union County League is fighting against the laying of a trolley on the main county road from Elizabeth to Plainfield. Its contention is that the Squire trolley law is unconstitutional.

Judge Van Syckel refused to grant the injunction, and the Board of Freeholders may now act upon the offer from ex-Congressman Kean.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—John J. Kain, St. Louis, Bishop of Missouri.

HOLLAND—H. C. Frick, Pittsburg; Rev. J. D. Paxton, Princeton; F. Pisarth and O. Lelaup, Belgium.

IMPERIAL—F. Dan, Japanese Imperial Council, Tokio, Japan.

MANHATTAN—Harrison W. Williams, Costa Rica; T. W. Fletcher, Liverpool, and H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—J. Mackenzie, London.

PLAZA—C. Weidmann, Berlin.

ST. DENIS—R. J. Berkinshaw, London; Edward Brown, Leicester, England.

WALDORF—A. S. Clarke, Paris; R. O. Kerrison, England; Martin Lubeck, London; W. C. O'Brien, Mexico, and Baron Paul Vietnighoff, St. Petersburg, Russia.

WINDSOR—Stephen E. Brooks, Cleveland.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Austin, J. A., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Austin, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Arnfeld, clothing; Holland House.
Bannon & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Bannon, notions; Astor House.
Barron, E. B., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; C. J. Filber, dress goods; Gerard House.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks; C. A. Joseph, dress goods and silks; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery and upholstery goods; E. A. Marks, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs, 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, woolens, 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Bushway, F. A., & Co., Chatsworth, Ill.; F. M. Bushway, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Bradley, W. W., & Co., Delavan, Wis.; E. B. Proctor, dry goods and clothing; Stuart House.
Bradley, W. W., & Co., Delavan, Wis.; E. F. Williams, dry goods and clothing; Stuart House.
Barton, Wiltsee & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. K. Barton, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Berlin Cloak and Suit Co., Denver, Col.; H. G. Curran, cloaks; Hotel Metropole.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona; W. A. Brophy; 11 Cliff Street.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Bisbee, Arizona; Stephen M. Miller; 11 Cliff Street.
Campbell, W. E., Columbus, Ohio; cloaks and furs; St. Denis Hotel.
Cook Brothers, Helena, Ark.; Meyer Cook, jewelry and millinery; Metropolitan.
Cook Brothers, Helena, Ark.; M. Cook, millinery; Metropolitan Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Mengle, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Lambets, cloaks and suits; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street.
Dauble, S., & Co., Bowie, Texas; L. Haas, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.
Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Davis, cloaks; L. Davis, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Davis, ladies' and infants' wear; 18 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, 2 Walker Street.
Duker, W. T., Quincy, Ill.; furnishing goods; Stuart House.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, dry goods; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; M. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dignam, J., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; D. U. Dignam, groceries and dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Deerdorff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deerdorff, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Eddin, J. H., Dry Goods Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. Friedberg, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyon, woodenware; Gerard House.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Brockman, house furnishing goods; Holland House.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, hosiery, 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Field, Schleck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. S. Shenehon, notions; Gilsey House.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Fraser, A. E., & Co., Waverly, Ill.; Robert Fraser, dry goods, &c.; 549 Broadway.
Goodman & De Ville, Canton, Ohio; Herman Goodman, hats and men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gathof, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Glize, J. L., La Plata, Mo.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Garbade, Eibard & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Eibard, dry goods, 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldsmith, M., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Goldsmith, woolens; Belvedere House.
Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, piece goods; 51 Franklin Street.
Gamble, S., Omaha, Neb.; clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.
Gathoff, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Gathoff, dry goods; F. A. Gathoff, notions; Hotel Albert.
Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, hats and caps; Gerard House.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss C. Merrick, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; C. Ulrich, shoes, 192 West Broadway; Morton House.
Hartman Tooly Mercantile Company, Brookfield, Mo.; S. P. Hartman, dry goods; Gerard House.
Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. I. Harrison, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hoyt & Jackson Company, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hertzell Brothers & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; I. Hertzell; Hoffman House.
Hertzell Brothers & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; M. U. Guggenheim; Hoffman House.
Hartman & Tovey Mercantile Co., Brookfield, Mo.; S. P. Hartman, clothing; Gerard House.
Hartman & Tovey, Mercantile Co., Brookfield, Mo.; H. Tovey, clothing; Gerard House.
Homer, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothing; Stuart House.
Harrison, G. L., Barnesville, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Haire, A. J., Derby, Conn.; A. J. Haire, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Joseph, J., & Son, Fremont, Ohio, Department Store; B. Joseph; Imperial Hotel.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; P. J. Sullivan, furnishing goods; J. M. Heddon house-furnishing goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Metropole.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, domestics and linens; J. Flanagan, dress goods and silks; O. Newcomb, dry goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Jackson, Metzger & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Jackson, dry goods, 340 Broadway; Sturtevant House.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Cunningham, silks and blankets, 699 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Kennedy & McInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. J. McInnes, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Kohn, Scott & Heller, New Castle, Ind.; M. Heller, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Loveman, Joseph, and Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Oestreicher, ladies' wear and boys' clothing; 51 Franklin Street.
Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Levy, A., Schenectady, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Metropole.
Loeb & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; S. Loeb, dry goods, 443 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; A. C. Roberts, dry goods, 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.
Loewenthal, L., Sons & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. Loewenthal, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Light, C. K., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Locke, C. J., Montgomery City, Mo.; dry goods; New York Hotel.
Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Mealy, M., St. Paul, Minn.; cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mayer & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; B. Wolf, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. F. Morrison, cloaks and suits, 55 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; E. H. Mortimer, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Mencke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Mencke, cloaks; J. B. Mencke, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
McDougal, W. F., Company, Washington, Ind.; I. E. Hannaly, dry goods.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; Miss B. Fuller, embroideries, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, carpets, 57 White Street.
Pierr & Co., Mattoon, Ill.; E. A. Pierr, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Powers & Shulhoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. W. Shulhoff, dry goods; Gerard House.
Rothschilds, F., Sons, Connellsville, Ind.; James Rothschild, general store; Hotel Albert.
Rosenthal, Charles, East Las Vegas, New Mexico; general merchandise; Hotel Cecil.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Stahl, crockery; J. Oberdorfer, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Gerard House.
Rollman & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, cloaks and suits; Gerard House.
Stern, S., & Co., Marcellus, Mich; Albert Moses, clothing and dry goods; Belvedere House.
Spear, E., Plattsburg, N. Y.; hats, caps, and furs.
Schwartz, L., Greenville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Steinfelt & Van Baaler, Huntington, Ind.; P. Van Baaler, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Stradling, Thomas, Hamilton, N. Y.; clothing, &c.; Continental Hotel.
Solomon & Levy, Kokomo, Ind.; A. L. Solomon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Schwartz, F., & Son, Allentown, Penn.; F. Schwartz, dry goods; A. Schwartz; Broadway Central Hotel.
Saks & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; L. Saks, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Stern & Mann, Canton, Ohio; M. Stern, millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; C. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; Miss Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Sherwood & Stocking, Independence, Iowa; C. A. Sherwood, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Samter, L., Fort Smith, Ark.; dry goods; Belvedere House.
Schlossberg, M., Missoula, Mo.; dry goods; Astor House.
Shell, Rosenbaum & Steefel, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Steefel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Tobias, T., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; E. L. Tobias, dry goods and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Tobias, T., & Co., Murfreesborough, Tenn.; T. Tobias, dry goods and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Wolfe, S., & Son, Racine, Wis.; S. Wolfe, clothing; Imperial Hotel.
Will Brothers & Bauer, Alexandria, La.; G. Bauer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Bartholdi.
Welder, E. W., Honey Grove, Texas; department store; Continental Hotel.
Weinbaum & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; H. D. Weinbaum, dress goods; Sam Weil, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Stoner, dry goods, 57 White Street.
Westheimer & Daube, Marietta, Indian Territory; M. Westheimer, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.
Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; H. Weinberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, N. C.; I. Wallace, dry goods and notions, 280 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, dry goods, 434 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Woolf Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; Alfred S. Woolf, clothing.
Weinbaum & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; H. D. Weinbaum, dress goods; Hotel Vendome.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits, 55 Franklin Street; Stuart House.
Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ga.; H. Zenner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Zenner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:05	Sun sets	7:05	Moon rises	11:40

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:40	Gov. Isl'd	2:09	H. Gate	3:58
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:06	Gov. Isl'd	2:47	H. Gate	4:36

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 10.		
Asti, Rio Janeiro, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Westernland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 11.		
Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jason, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 12.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, &c.	....	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 13.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorset, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 6 and up to Aug. §18 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 7.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Port Melbourne, Liverpool, July 26.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.
Thingvalla, Stettin, July 22.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Caprivi, Rotterdam, July 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 31.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Cleopatra, London, July 31.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, July 29.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

Bucentaur, Shields, July 30.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.

SUNDAY, AUG. 14.

La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 6.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
St. Regulus, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 9.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Anchored south of Scotland Lightship at 10:42 P. M.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Moglestus, Dunkirk July 28, in ballast to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla, &c., July 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

U. S. torpedo boat Dupont, Lieut. Wood, Guantanamo Aug. 3 via Brunswick 6th.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam July 28, and Boulogne 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:2* A. M.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Frost, Shields July 16 via Sydney, C. B., Aug. 4, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Ingram, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 5 and Wilmington, N. C., 6th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow July 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Serlemick, Hamburg July 25, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. transport Cherokee, (No. 4,) Garvin, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 3.

Prize SS Humberto Rodriguez, (Span.,) Lieut. Peters, U. S. N., Havana, Aug. 4.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen Aug. 2 and Southampton 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen July 30 and Southampton 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Ocean, (Ger.,) Cassens, Amsterdam July 25, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 9, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Masconomo, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio, Jam.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS Navahoe, (Br.,) for Aux Cayes, &c.
SS Aquiloja, (Aust.,) for Trieste, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A cable dispatch announces that the bark Cara, (Nor.,) of 1,439 tons, Capt. Sannaes, from Delagoa Bay June 18 for Newcastle, N. S. W., has arr. at Melbourne with loss of main topmast, mizzentopmast, and foretopgallantmast.

SS Eveline, (Br.,) Capt. Burgess, from Batiscan via Sydney, C. B., July 26, for this port, while being towed up the Thames yesterday afternoon parted the tow rope and collided with the SS Shark, moored at Deptford, damaging her port side, struck and sunk two barges, and got foul of the bows of the SS Raccoon, which were damaged. The Eveline was apparently not injured from her various encounters while running amuck through the shipping.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:27 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Helene Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Robbelmunde, from Stettin via Dantzic for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly at 5:35 P. M. to-day. Lost one blade of propeller.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, from New York via Madeira, for Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar Aug. 3.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) Capt. Goode, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Calcutta Aug. 5.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Frame, from New York via Adelaide and Melbourne, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, (from Calcutta,) sld. from Colombo for New York to-day.

To Induce Sleep.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Too warm to sleep" is a common accusation against the weather in these humid days and nights. A physician says that acute insomnia may be very promptly cured by the practice of deep breathing. Draw into the lungs as much air as possible, and do not exhale it until obliged to, and then as slowly as possible. It is somewhat of a task when the night is oppressively warm, but if persisted in, is fairly sure to relieve that hyperaemia of the brain which every-day folk call wakefulness. The tricks of the sleepless to induce sleep are many, but none is found to be more immediately efficacious than this plan of forcing the lungs to take the burden off the brain and nerves.

KEY MONUMENT UNVEILED

Memorial to the Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

HENRY WATTERSON'S ORATION

Julia McHenry Howard, the Poet's Granddaughter, Uncovers the Statue in a Maryland Cemetery.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 9.—To-day witnessed the culmination of the efforts of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association to secure the erection of a suitable memorial of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in this, his native city, when the handsome monument, designed by Alexander Doyle of New York, was unveiled at Mount Olivet Cemetery by Key's granddaughter, Julia McHenry Howard of Baltimore.

The preliminary ceremonies included a parade, in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the State took part, and which was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated wtih the National colors and festooned with bunting.

When the procession had reached the foot of the monument, the order of exercises included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by the Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey of Baltimore. The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

Description of the Monument.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of gray granite, on a series of wide-spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is 14 feet 9 inches, and its breadth at the base is 15 feet, making the base 45 feet in circumference. It is exceedingly simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice, the sculptor having devoted more time and study to the simplicity and harmony of its outline than to florid elaboration. Nevertheless, the whole effect of the design is one of elaboration, owing to its sculpture, consisting of a bronze statue, 9 feet high, surmounting the granite pedestal—a portrait of Francis Scott Key.

Key is represented on shipboard "By the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner," which certifies that these were the words that inspired his soul when he discovered that "The flag is still there." His attitude is one of exultation and inspiration, as with the right arm he indicates to his companions the fact, and with the other he holds aloft the hat that he has just snatched from his head in an action of reverential salute to the starry banner. In the rear of the monument, resting on its base, is a tablet bearing the text of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The cornerstone of the monument was laid on Flag Day, June 14 last, with imposing ceremonies, by the Hon. Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, and the other State officials of that body. In honor of the occasion a grand street pageant was held, participated in by civic and military organizations.

In a crypt deeply sunk in the eight-foot foundation of the monument repose the remains of Francis Scott Key and his wife, Mary Taylor Key. They were removed there from their former resting place in an obscure section of the cemetery by the association, by permission of his two daughters, Mrs Howard and Mrs. Steele, prior to their death, which occurred only recently.

Mr. Watterson's Oration.

In the course of his address, Mr. Watterson said:

"One cannot help thinking it something more than a coincidence that this monument is erected and that these services are held at a moment when not alone is the country engaged in foreign war, but also at a moment when the words of Key's immortal anthem ring in the memory and start to the lips of all the people of all the States and sections of the Union. But a little while ago this seemed a thing impossible of realization during the life of the generation of men which is passing away. Years of imbittered civil strife, with their wounds kept open by years of succeeding political controversy, were never before thus ended; nor did ever a people so promptly obey the laws alike of reason, race, and nature, from which, as from some magic fountain, the American Republic sprang.

"The Star-Spangled Banner owed very little to chance. It was the emanation of a patriotic fervor as sincere and natural as it was simple and noble. It sprang from one of those glorious inspirations which, coming to an author unbidden, seize at once upon the hearts and minds of men. The occasion seemed to have been created for the very purpose. The man and the hour were met, and the song came; and truly was song never yet born amid such scenes. We explore the pages of folk-lore, we read the story of popular music, in vain, to find the like.

"Even the authorship of the English national anthem is in dispute. The 'Marseillaise' did indeed owe its being to the passions of war and burst forth in profuse strains of melody above the clang of arms, but it was attended by those theatrical accessories which preside over and minister to Latin emotion, and seem indispensable to its developments, and it is believed to have derived as much of its enthusiasm from the wine-cup as from the drum-beat.

"Key's song was the very child of battle. It was rocked by cannon in the cradle of the deep. Its swaddling clothes were the Stars and Stripes its birth proclaimed. Its coming was heralded by shot and shell, and from its baptism of fire a Nation of freemen clasped it to its bosom. It was to be thenceforth and forever freedom's Gloria in Excelsis.

Inspiration of the Flag.

The Star-Spangled Banner! Was ever flag so beautiful, did ever flag so fill the souls of men? The love of woman; the sense of duty; the thirst for glory; the heart throbbing that impels the humblest American to stand by his colors, fearless in the defense of his native soil and holding it sweet to die for it—the yearning which draws him to it when exiled from it—its free institutions and its blessed memories, all are embodied and symbolized by the broad stripes and bright stars of the Nation's emblem, all live again in the lines and tones of Key's anthem.

Two or three began the song, millions join the chorus. They are singing it in Puerto Rican trenches and on the ramparts of Santiago, and its echoes, borne upon the wings of morning, come rolling back from faraway Manila; the soldier's message to the soldier; the hero's shibboleth in battle; the patriot's solace in death! Even to the lazy sons of peace who lag at home—the pleasure seekers whose merrymaking turns the night to day—those stirring strains come as a sudden trumpet call, and above the sounds of revelry, subjugate for the moment to a stronger power, rises wave upon wave of melodious resonance, the idler's aimless but heartfelt tribute to his country and his country's flag.

Since "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written nearly a century has come and gone. The drums and tramplings of more than half of its years have passed over the grave of Francis Scott Key. Here at last he rests forever. Here at last his tomb is fitly made. When his eyes closed upon the scenes of this life their last gaze beheld the ensign of the Republic "full-high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted nor a single star obscured." If happily they were spared the spectacle of a severed Union and "a land rent by civil feud and drenched in fraternal blood," it may be that somewhere beyond the stars his gentle spirit now looks down upon a Nation awakened from its sleep of death and restored to its greater and its better self, and known and honored as never before throughout the world.

While Key lived there was but a single paramount issue, about which all other issues circled, the Constitution and the Union. The problems of the Constitution and the Union solved, the past secure, turn we to the future; no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties, held together by a rope of sand; no longer a body of mercenary shopkeepers worshipping rather the brand upon the dollar than the eagle on the shield; no longer a brood of provincial laggards, hanging with bated breath upon the movements of mankind, afraid to trust themselves away from home, or to put their principles to the test of progress and of arms; but a nation, and a leader of nations, a world power which durst face imperialism upon its own ground with republicanism, and with it dispute the future of civilization.

Future of the Republic.

It is the will of God; let not man gainsay. Let not man gainsay until the word of God has been carried to the furthermost ends of the earth; not until freedom is the heritage of all His creatures; not until the blessings which He has given us are shared by His people in all lands; not until Latin licentiousness, fostered by modern wealth and culture and art, has been expiated by fire, and Latin corruption and cruelty have disappeared from the government of men; not until that sober-suited Anglo-Saxonism, which, born at Runnymede, was to end neither at Yorktown nor at Appomattox, has made, at one and the same time, another map of Christendom, and a new race of Christians and yeomen, equally soldiers of the sword and of the cross, even in Africa and in Asia, as we have made them here in America.

Thus, and thus alone, and wherever the winds of heaven blow, shall fly the spirit, if not the actuality, of the blessed symbol we have come here this day to glorify; ashamed of nothing that God has sent, ready for everything that God may send! It was not a singer of the fireside, but a hearthless wanderer, who put in all hearts the Anglo-Saxon simple "Home, Sweet Home." It was a poet, not a warrior, who gave to our Union the Anglo-American's homage to his flag.

Even as the Prince of Peace who came to bring eternal life was the Son of God, were these His ministering angels; and, as each of us, upon his knees, sends up a prayer to heaven for "Home, Sweet Home," may he also murmur, and teach his children to lisp, the sublime refrain of Key's immortal anthem—

And the Star-Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

SUICIDE IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Miss Davidson Drank Acid During Dr. Stern's Absence—His Contradictory Stories About Her.

Miss G. Davidson, twenty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday morning in the office of Dr. Louis Stern, 122 West Thirty-fifth Street, by taking acid. Miss Davidson had been visiting Dr. Stern for treatment for six months. She called at his office yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and, according to his story, he left her while he went to attend to an urgent call.

On his return, in about half an hour, he says he found the girl staggering about the office, while a cup containing a few drops of carbolic acid lay on the table. The acid bottle could not be found. The girl died in a few minutes.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an investigation in the case later in the day. Dr. Stern had insisted to everybody else that he had known the young woman only a short time, and merely as a patient. He told Dr. Weston that he had known her sixteen months. He admitted to Dr. Weston that of late he had been anxious to prevent the young woman's visits to his office.

Persons in the house said they had heard the sound of the woman's voice in the doctor's flat several hours before Dr. Stern says she called there.

According to Dr. Weston, Dr. Stern told him that he did not wish his long acquaintance with Miss Davidson known because of the woman's mother.

Miss Davidson's mother, a white-haired woman, reached the physician's office last evening and had the body taken to undertaking rooms in Sixth Avenue. She said that her daughter had been a bookkeeper in a lawyer's office, and had lived most of the time in this city, often going to her home in Roseville, N. J. Mrs. Davidson said her daughter had been ailing for some time, and was often despondent. This, the mother said, was doubtless the cause of her daughter's suicide.

THE HEAT KILLED JOHN GROGAN.

His Negro Friend Wouldn't Believe It, Even When Two Doctors Came.

John Grogan, thirty-two years old, a bartender employed at 204 East Fifty-second Street, died suddenly last night in front of 162 East Forty-second Street. His death was caused by heat. Dr. Baker of Bellevue Hospital pronounced the man dead. Louis Whitington, a negro porter, followed the body into the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, gesticulating wildly and insisting that Grogan was simply unconscious, because "he am still warm."

Sergeant Westervelt thought the negro might be right, and he sent a second call to Bellevue. Dr. Baker responded with another physician. They made a more critical examination, and said the man had been dead half an hour. Whitington left the station still unconvinced.

Mrs. Ellen Mannix, eighty-four years old, died from the heat last night at her home, 1,041 Second Avenue.

Dillera Cologero, a laborer, of 117 Elizabeth Street, was overcome last night while riding on a Third Avenue car. He fell off the car at Fifty-fifth Street. His spine was injured and he was taken to Flower Hospital.

HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE.

He Is Shot Dead by a Friend Who Attempted to Prevent the Crime.

OMAHA, Neb. Aug. 9.—C. W. Green of Goldfield, Col., went yesterday to H. V. Baker's home at Bellevue, near here, and shot and killed Mrs. Green, who was there at the time. His own dead body was found on a rear porch. At the inquest to-day the surgeons discovered two bullets in the top of the dead man's head. Baker finally confessed to having killed Green.

Baker is a citizen of good standing, but refuses to say more than that Green came to the house, called aside his wife, with whom he had some domestic troubles, and shot her. Baker says he attempted to prevent the crime by firing at Green.

POLISH BISHOP DEFIANT.

Head of the Independent Catholic Church Resists a Papal Bull.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Bishop Anthony Kozlowski, head of the Independent Polish Catholic Church in America, is determined to preach despite the Pope's edict of major excommunication against him. Speaking of the effect of the bull he said:

"All Catholics recognize the Pope as the official head of the Church, but we of our especial denomination go no further than mere recognition, for he has no power over us in any way. We have twenty-seven churches in the United States, and assert that the Roman Catholic Church has for years been extorting money from our countrymen. It is to stop this that the independent Church has been formed."

A. B. CORDNER ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Forgery in Connecticut to the Extent of $3,000.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9.—Auckland B. Cordner of St. Louis was to-day arrested by Connecticut officers on a warrant charging forgery to the extent of $3,000. He was locked up, and will be held until requisition papers are received from Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cordner arrived here early in June, and have occupied Actor James O'Neill's cottage, Monte Cristo. They at once gained entrée to New London swell Summer society, and entertained most lavishly.

The specific charge entered in the complaint was using the name of United States Judge Elmer B. Adams of the Eastern District of Missouri.

Man's Body Found Off Staten Island.

The body of a drowned man was found in Staten Island Sound near Chelsea, Staten Island, by oystermen last evening. It was clad in a dark coat and vest, gray, striped trousers, white underclothing and shirt, and laced shoes. In his pockets were two treatment cards from the Northwest Dispensary, dated June, 1898, and signed by Dr. Megina, 228 West Thirty-fourth Street; a dance card of the County Longford Men's Excursion for Aug. 7, and a card of the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street. It is supposed the man was drowned from the excursion, and was not missed. The body is at the Clifton Morgue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10 A. M.—2,064 Third Avenue; Morris Peckle; no damage.

11:50 A. M.—44 First Street; Sterling & Amper; damage, $25.

2:25 P. M.—175 Madison Street; Isaac Steinman; damage, slight.

8:55 P. M.—1,[illegible] Broadway; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad offices; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—35 Chrystie Street; Isaac Spiegel; damage, slight.

25,000 MEN IDLE AT DAWSON.

More People There than the Country Can Support—Mining Operations at a Standstill.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 9.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here last night from Skagway, Alaska, with 100 passengers from Dawson City, who came up the Yukon River via the lakes. They bring advices from Dawson up to July 27 and considerable gold dust, estimated at $100,000. Joseph Barrett of Seattle brought out about $25,000. Others brought out sums ranging from $2,000 up to $15,000.

Mining operations in the Klondike are at a standstill, and will continue so until cold weather sets in. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 idle men in Dawson eagerly waiting for something to turn up. This number is being swelled every day by new arrivals from both up and down the river. There are now more people there than the country can support.

The steamer Monarch arrived at Dawson July 23 and steamer Sovereign July 26 from St. Michael. The Monarch was last reported high and dry up the river, but the warm weather caused a sudden rise in the river and she was easily floated.

The steamer Joseph Glossett, owned by Portland parties and plying between Dawson and the lakes, while trying to run White Horse Canyon, struck a rock and sank in six feet of water. No lives were lost and all the outfits were saved, though in a damaged condition. It is thought the steamer can be floated again and resume her runs.

The Dawson market is well supplied with fresh beef at $1.15 per pound, dressed.

SKAGUAY REPORTED IN FLAMES.

Fire Said to Have Been Approaching the Dynamite Stores.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 9.—A special from Vancouver, B. C., says the steamer Farralon is in port from Skaguay. The purser and Captain claim that $1,000,000 is in the safe in gold drafts.

The purser says that when the vessel left Skaguay the town was in flames and that the fire was fast approaching the dynamite stores, with no prospect of checking it.

MADE A FORTUNE IN ALASKA.

Miner Once Poor Returns with $300,000 and an Interest in Claims.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 9.—Joseph Barrett, formerly a poor miner, returned from Dawson last night with $300,000 in gold dust and securities. He has been on the Yukon five years, first making a small stake at Forty-Mile. He invested this judiciously in Klondike claims, until last Winter he was rated worth half a million. He owns the famous No. 21 Eldorado and a quarter interest in claims bought last Winter by Capt. Healy for the Weare-Cudahy combination. Barrett goes to Chicago on business, returning here later to meet Capt. Healy and P. B. Weare.

Klondike Vessels Lost.

TACOMA, Aug. 9.—The steamer Astoris was blown ashore nine miles below Dyea last week, proving a total loss. The steamer Joseph Closse was wrecked Aug. 3 while shooting White Horse Rapids. Three scows loaded with 600 sheep have been wrecked in Thirty Mile River. John Shannon of Seattle and all the sheep but 50 were drowned.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MEET.

The Fifth Convention of Their National League Is Held—Mr. Manning's Interesting Speech.

The Negro National Democratic League began its fifth biennial convention yesterday noon in the clubhouse of the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, at 152 West Fifty-third Street. The convention is to last two days. Afternoon and evening sessions were held yesterday, and will be held again to-day.

President A. E. Manning of Indianapolis opened the convention. The delegates then elected George E. Taylor of Iowa temporary Chairman and Henry C. Smith of New York temporary Secretary. It was decided not to elect permanent officers until to-day.

President Manning, on resigning the chair to Mr. Taylor, made a short speech, in which he said: "We from the West have been watching for some time the achievements of that great and noble leader of the Democratic Party in this vicinage, Richard Croker, with great interest. His act in appointing Edward E. Lee as chief of the United Colored Democracy has electrified the hearts of all classes of negroes throughout the country. I have traveled nearly all over the longitude and the latitude of this country, and I know this to be true. Edward E. Lee is one of the most remarkable men I ever met, and his remarkableness is demonstrated in his having secured so many prominent negroes to prominent places in the City of New York. For that reason the West has come here, through its delegates, to make him by their votes the next President of the league."

Mr. Manning was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Henry C. Smith was made Chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. John J. Bell of New York was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Lee was chosen unanimously as President of the league.

Among the delegates present were George E. Taylor of Iowa, Prof. J. H. Lear of Minnesota, J. A. Ford of Saratoga, C. C. Curtis of Washington, M. James of Connecticut, Prof. Henry H. Graham of Kansas City, Frederick L. McGhee of St. Paul, Edward Cyrus L. Bell of Omaha, E. Horace Taylor of Salt Lake City, C. A. Rideout of Seattle, H. T. Elliott of Iowa, W. P. Scott of Cairo, Ill.; Edward E. Lee, Chairman of the United Colored Democracy of New York; John W. A. Shaw, Deputy Tax Collector of New York; Dr. P. Hampton White, Henry C. Smith, ex-United States Consul to Brazil, and Dr. J. E. D. Thompson, ex-United States Minister to Haiti.

The evening session was little more than a social gathering. No business of importance was transacted. To-night a banquet will be given in honor of President Manning.

MEIKLEJOHN FOR GOVERNOR.

The Assistant Secretary of War May Be Nominated by Nebraska Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 9.—The plans of the machine for to-morrow's Republican State Convention seem to be going awry with the arrival to-night of different county delegations.

The machine arranged some weeks ago to place Judge M. L. Hayward at the head of the ticket, but a spirit of opposition has manifested itself at the eleventh hour, and a boom has started for Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

If it is kept up with the spirit with which it was started, the programme so nicely arranged will be badly shattered.

HARMONY AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Party in Wyoming at Last in Accord on the Financial Plank.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 9.—The indications are that the Republican State Convention, to be held at Douglass to-morrow, will indorse the St. Louis platform, and that for the first time in four years the Wyoming Republican financial plank will be in harmony with the established policy of the party. Apparently few of the present State officers will receive renominations. Gov. W. A. Richards and Auditor W. O. Owens will be candidates before the convention for renomination. Other candidates for these offices are De Forrest Richards of Douglass and J. C. Davis of Rawlings. Ex-State Senator W. R. Schnitger is a prominent candidate for State Treasurer.

Grateful for a 25-Year Sentence.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—As an habitual criminal, John A. McDonald was sentenced to twenty-five years in State Prison by Judge Bishop in the Superior Court to-day. After the sentence had been pronounced McDonald said "Thank you," in a pleasant tone, to the Court.

London Syndicate After Petroleum.

TACOMA, Aug. 9.—News comes that a London syndicate has been formed, and will drill for petroleum on Williams Sound.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Close of the Most Successful Meeting in the History of the Association.

HOWLAND DEFEATED FIREARM

Mr. Belmont's Trainer Openly Criticised Sims for Throwing Away the Race by Riding Firearm as He Did—Leedsville Beaten.

What has been by all odds the most successful racing season that the Brighton Beach Racing Association has ever known terminated yesterday afternoon. Until Monday next racegoers will have a rest, and can then resume attempts at picking winners at the Aqueduct track, where there will be a week of racing preliminary to the opening of the Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

It was a day for the slaughtering of favorites, Rheinstrom, in the hurdle race, that brought the meeting to a close, being the only favorite to get first past the judges.

The Electric Handicap for two-year-olds at six furlongs, which was the fifth race on the card, was expected to be the star feature of the afternoon. But expectations were far from being realized, for instead of being a lively race the handicapper had apparently been fooled as to the form of the Littlefield filly, La Penitente, for, with the advantage she had in the weights over Kingdon, the favorite, she made a runaway race of it, finishing five lengths in front of Kingdon, and in an easy gallop at that, so that the handicap failed of its purpose and degenerated into a procession. The Littlefield crowd made it anything but interesting for the bookmakers, as they backed their filly heavily, forcing her price down from 5 to 1 at the opening to 3 to 1 at the close, and winning enough to keep them comfortably all next Winter.

Perhaps the race that created the most excitement, certainly the one that aroused the liveliest comment, was the third. This was a five-furlong dash for three-year-olds and upward, with the weights ten pounds below the scale. The scratching of four of the entries gave Frank Beard a chance to start Howland, and with Fred Littlefield up he won the dash, beating August Belmont's colt Firearm, who was the favorite in the speculation, by a good length. Decide, who had made the running with Howland, got the third money, the racing being confined to that trio. When the start was effected, after a long delay at the post, Firearm broke with the first lot and appeared to be in a good position to make a good race of it. For some reason that was not apparent to the people on the grand stand, Sims took Firearm back, or allowed him to get back to the rear and jog along in the ruck until the race was a little more than half run. By this time Decide and Howland had opened up quite a lead on the field, and were able to hold it until the lot were well into the stretch. Making the last turn, Sims pushed his mount along to the front, and though he was able to get the second place, by beating Decide, was not able to beat Howland home.

Jockey Sims Accused.

The result was anything but satisfactory to Mr. Belmont's trainer, John J. Hyland, who did not hesitate to say that he did not believe Sims rode Firearm to win, and intimated that he deliberately threw the race away. Sims was told that he need never expect to ride Mr. Belmont's horses again, and was informed that the reason would be fully explained to Mr. Belmont either by letter or cable. The plain talk by Mr. Hyland made a lively sensation among racegoers, who could not but recall that P. J. Dwyer gave up his contract with Sims as his jockey under similar provocation.

Jefferson gave all the smart division a surprise in the handicap at a mile, for which Leedsville was made a hot favorite, in spite of the fact that Jefferson was in receipt of twenty-three pounds from Leedsville, and had shown on Monday that with light weight up he could run a mile about as fast as anybody's horse, barring Hamburg, and possibly two or three others. Leedsville ran a good third, finishing just behind the top weight, Peep o' Day, but he never could catch Jefferson, who shot away from the field the minute the backstretch was reached and gained an advantage that it was impossible for the others to overcome.

The Summaries.

Following are the details of the contests:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6 years, by Linden-Elkhorn Lass, $400, 100 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 .... (O'Leary)
2—Charagrace, J. Hynes & Co.'s. b. g., 3, 101, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 .... (Maher)
3—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 102, 6 to 1 .... (E. Jones)

Taranto, 4, 102, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Debride, 4, 99, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Vigenta, 3, 110, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Hardy C., 3, 89, 40 to 1, (Moody,) and General Maceo, 3, 80, 4 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Tut-tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Juive, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 .... (Maher)
2—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 109, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 .... (Songer)
3—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s. ch. c., 112, 7 to 2 .... (Doggett)

Mark Miles, 92, 6 to 1, (J. Daly;) Tenneth, 92, 30 to 1, (Michaels;) Oliver Mc, 92, 20 to 1, (McCue;) The Gardner, 92, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ben Viking, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Campus, 112, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Domineer, 92, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Al Reeves, 89, 60 to 1, (Hotershall,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¼.

1—Howland, F. D. Beard's br. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Ricochet, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 .... (Littlefield)
2—Firearm, August Belmont's b. g., 3, 108, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3 .... (Sims)
3—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 113, 8 to 1 .... (Hamilton)

Bendoran, 3, 111, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Athy, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Stachleberg, 4, 116, 60 to 1, (Coylie;) Billali, 4, 113, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Brass, 3, 111, 60 to 1, (McDermott;) Prime Minister, 6, 116, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Torreon, 3, 111, 50 to 1, (James;) Red Spider, 4, 113, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Nedjad, 4, 113, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) and Master James, 5, 116, 60 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5 years, by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 87 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 .... (Moody)
2—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5, 128, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 .... (H. Lewis)
3—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. h., 4, 112, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 .... (Maher)

Murillo, 3, 90, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Marito, 3, 98, 10 to 1, (E. Jones;) Tinge, 6, 97, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Lady Marian, 3, 94, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Ben Ronald, 4, 110, 5 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¼.

1—La Penitente, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., by Watercress-Rosalind, 98 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 .... (Maher)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 .... (Sims)
3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 100, 7 to 1 .... (Songer)

General Mart Gary, 107, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Jean Ingelow, 98, 20 to 1, (Bergen;) Subject, 95, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Winepress, 100, 10 to 1, (E. Jones;) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:49.

1—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. h., 4 years, by Spokane-Planchette, 141 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 .... (Cochrane)
2—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. h., 8, 158, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 .... (Allmarck)
3—Brown Red, M. Kearney's b. h., 9, 135, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 .... (Anderson)

El Cid, 4, 138, 7 to 1, (Barry;) Bergen, 5, 135, 50 to 1, (Johnson,) and Kinvarra, 4, 144, 3 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—The large tannery of W. R. Bennett & Co. was completely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance about $32,000. The insurance is held by New York companies principally. Valuable modern machinery and a large stock of finished leather was destroyed.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

Matanzas, the Favorite, Wins the Pepper Stakes—Only One Other Favorite Comes in First.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The feature of the day at Saratoga was the contest for the Pepper Stakes of $1,000. It was easy for the favorite, Matanzas, who led from the fall of the flag. Only two out of five favorites won. Weather good, track fast. Attendance light. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Diminutive, 105 pounds, (Clawson,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, won by a length and a half; Orderlet, 111, (C. Sloan,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length; Turvey Drop, 98, (Rowden,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Term Day, Dan Cupid, and Chrysaor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Kinnikinic, 121 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by one length; Damocles, 115, (C. Sloan,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths; White Frost, 118, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:20½. The Winner and Papa Harry also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Charentus, 90 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a neck; High Jinks, 95, (Dupee,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths; Gala Day, 104, (Irving,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09¼. South Africa, Dutch Comedian, and Captain Smith also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Pepper Stakes, five and a half furlongs. Matanzas, 111, (T. Sloan,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by one length; Rhinelander, 114, (R. Williams,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck; Kentucky Colonel, 126, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:08. Kinley Mack, The Bouncer, K. C. B., Counsellor, and Wernberg also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Twinkle, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Bon Ino, 109, (R. Williams,) 7 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by a head; Athamas, 109, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:42½. Donation and Marsian also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Laudeman, 119 pounds; Island Prince, 114; Nigger Baby and Tyrian, 109 each; Uncle Louis and Larquoise, 106 each; Flareaway, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Hilee, 112 pounds; Piccola, 104; Colonel Tenny and Great Neck, 100 each; Francis Booker and Veracious, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Sir Vassar, 119 pounds; Postess, 111; Scotch Plaid, 108; Orimar, 107; Organ Pilot and Squan, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Millstream, 108 pounds; Handpress, 106; Filament, 103; Papa Harry and Judge Wardell, 100 each; Valid and Protus, 97 each; Nearest, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; mile and a half. Challenger, 161 pounds; Governor Budd, 152; Lady Dainty, 136.

Mr. Croker and the Saratoga Track.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—It was reported to-night that G. Walbaum had sold the Saratoga track to Richard Croker and Banker L. G. Bell. Mr. Croker, who was seen at the Grand Hotel later, said: "There is nothing in the rumor so far as I am concerned, and in fact I would not take the track if it should be given to me."

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Summaries of to-day's racing:

Two-Year-Old Pacing Horses.—Review Stake; purse, $2,500.

Matin Bells, b. f., by Bow Bells-Rosie Morn, (Eckor)	3	1	1
Dr. Flowers, b. h., by William Hill-Marks Maid, (Hill)	1	2	2
Birchwood Maid, b. m., (Dreder)	4	3	3
Ecstasy, b. h., (Hukel)	2	dis.	
Cobbett, b. c., (Lesh)	5	dis.	
Katie M., b. f., (Lewis)	6	dis.	

Time—2:21¾; 2:16¼; 2:18¼.

Three-Year-Old Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Charley Herr, br. h., by Alfred G.-Happy Traveller, (Malone)	1	1	2	1
Seraphina, blk. m., by Constantine-Nutwood, (Haudson)	2	2	1	3
The Earl, ch. c., (Geers)	4	4	6	2
Black Robert, b. c., (Chandler)	3	3	5	5
Cuprum, b. g., (Rea)	6	5	4	6
Pamlico Chief, b. c., (Curtis)	5	6	5	4
Iatan, ch. c., (Bocock)	Dis.			

Time—2:21; 2:15¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal-Rancheo, (Kenney)	6	1	1	1
Nobby, br. g., dam by Mack, (Neil)	1	3	3	3
Fred Lader, b. g., (Splan)	4	6	2	2
Diwabik, b. h., (Moore)	5	2	4	4
Miss Beatrice, br. f., (Kelly)	2	5	6	6
Mountaineer, b. h., (McHenry)	3	4	6	5
Tintoret, b. m., (Huke)	Dis.			

Time—2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:15; 2:15½.

At Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 9.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Queen Vitello, b. m., by Vitello-Play Girl, by Mambrino Patchen, (Rathburn)	1	1	1
Susie T., b. m., (Clark)	3	2	2
Nea, b. m., (Burch)	2	6	6
Gano Wilkes, ch. g., (Kent)	5	3	3
Colonel Bath, b. g., (Brewster)	4	4	4
Lucky Boy, b. g., (Palmer)	6	5	7
American Girl, ch. m., (Conley)	7	7	5

Time—2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:13¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Capt. Jack, blk. g., by Black Wilkes-Mattie C., by Wild Wood, (Flynn)	1	1	1
Stamboulette, b. s., (Van Bakkler)	3	2	4
Jasper Ayres, b. g., (Payne)	6	3	2
Nomaline, blk. m., (Carmichael)	2	5	5
Georgian, b. m., (Noble)	4	6	3
Quechy, b. s., (Burch)	5	4	6

Time—2:12¾; 2:09¼; 2:10.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Terrill S., ch. g., by Strathmore, by Ajax, (Gillespie)	2	0	1	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., by Arment, (Renick)	1	0	3	5	6
Lady Alice, b. m., (Farr)	3	3	2	6	2
Young Clon, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	4	8	2	7
Dr. L., ro. g., (McCabe)	4	5	4	4	3
Inta, ch. m., (Welch)	5	6	7	3	4
Robert W., b. g., (Putnam)	7	7	6	7	5
Dr. Dewey, ch. g., (M. Demarest)	8	8	5	8	8

Time—2:12¾; 2:10¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¼; 2:14¼.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—The opening day's racing of the Rochester Trotting Association's Western New York circuit meeting was a success financially, and the racing was full of sport. Summaries:

2:22 Class—Pacing.—Charles Sumner, b. s., by Erie Chimes, won in three heats. Time—2:17¾, 2:14¼, 2:15. Shanlie, b. g., second; Ben E., g. g., third. Bivouac, g. g.; Durango, ch. g.; Burtona, blk. m.; Jennie Lewis, b. m.; Uncle Job, ch. g.; Dictator Wilkes, b. g.; Rosemana, —. —, and William V., b. g., also paced and finished in the order named.

2:20 Class—Trotting.—Ildico, b. m., by King Wilkes, won in three heats. Time—2:22½, 2:19½, 2:21. Little Rose, br. m., second; Harry Eddy, b. g., third. Setah, br. m.; Prince S., b. g.; Harry Nutgrove, b. g.; Dandy S., b. g.; Martena, b. m.; Gould Momet, b. g., and Jim Smith, ch. g., also trotted and finished in the order named.

2:34 Class—Pacing.—Dower, ch. m., by Briarman, won in three straight heats. Time—2:17¼, 2:17¼, 2:17½. Fred H., blk. g., second; Dorris, r. m., third. Lord Sumra, ch. g.; Reddy Hank, ch. g.; Hebrew, —. —; Joe Bryan, b. g.; Garibaldi, blk. s.; Emma R., blk. m.; Joe Giles, g. g.; Warfield, ch. g., and Minnie, b. m., also paced and finished in the order named.

At Saugus, Mass.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Summer meeting at the old Saugus track opened this afternoon. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Melson, b. s., by Token P.-Melson mare, by Red Buck, (C. McDonald)	1	1	1
Diversion, b. m., (W. Brayman)	3	4	2
Randon, g. g., (R. Durland)	2	7	3
Mary S., b. m., (L. McDonald)	6	2	5
Baby Strathmore, b. m., (W. Warren)	4	3	7
Annie Shedd, b. m., (L. Sterling)	7	6	4
Nellie K., ro. m., (W. Shanck)	5	5	6
Evolutio, ch. s., (W. O'Neil)	8	dr.	

Time—2:14; 2:15¾; 2:15.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Lady Ayer, b. m., by Woodbrine, (L. Dore)	4	1	1	1
Evelyn M., b. m., (L. McDonald)	1	3	3	4
Jennie Hale, b. m., (Taft)	2	2	2	3
Alpine, ch. g., (Bass)	5	9	7	2
Capt. Paul, b. g., (R. Keeler)	3	5	5	7
Texas Lillian, ch. m., (Riley)	7	8	4	5
Hal. Almont, ro. g., (Middleby)	6	4	8	9
George L., g. m., (Melody)	9	6	9	6
Gypsy Girl, b. m., (Draper)	8	7	6	8
Lydick, b. g., (Shannon)	10	dis.		

Time—2:22¾; 2:18¼; 2:21¼; 2:20¼.

At Middletown, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Three well-contested races, in which all the favorites were beaten, came off here to-day at the opening of the Orange County circuit. Results:

2:25 Class—Pacing; Purse $400.—Marianna won the first three heats. Time—2:19¾, 2:22½, 2:23¾. Sweet Florette was second, and Jersey Bellman third.

2:28 Class—Trotting; Purse $500.—Midway Prince won the third, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2:10½, 2:19¾, 2:20¼. Naurine won the second heat. Time—2:18¼. Nellie Conway won the first heat. Time—2:19½.

2:21 Class—Trotting; Purse $500.—Lou Mitchell, by Direct, won the second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:17¼, 2:17¼, 2:18. Charity won the first heat. Time—2:19½. Wilkes Pointer was third.

At Elmira.

ELMIRA, Aug. 9.—Straight heats were the order at the opening races of the Central New York trotting circuit here to-day. Summary:

2:35 Class—Trotting.—Sabulah, b. m., C. S. Green, New Hartford, won in straight heats; Lillian, b. m., F. F. Flomerfelt, second; Wilink third. Time—2:27½, 2:27½, 2:28¼. The other starters were Lavaigne, Marguerite, and Irish Lizzie. They were distanced in the first heat.

2:18 Class—Pacing.—Little Cliff, b. g., John Burke, Ottawa, Ontario, won in straight heats; Dora Highwood, ch. m., Vernon Miller, Oneida Castle, second; Bessie A., b. m., Pittston, Penn., third. The other starters were Little Hector, Free Silver, Malvolio, Maud Hunter, David C., and Annie Leyburn. Time—2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:15¼.

CHESS PLAYERS AT COLOGNE.

The Eighth Round of the International Tournament Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 9.—The eighth round of the international chess tournament was begun this morning in this city, when the men were paired as follows: Albin vs. Schiffers, Showalter vs. Schallopp, Steinitz vs. Fritz, Tschigorin vs. Janowski, Cohn vs. Charousek, Popiel vs. Burn, Gottschall vs. Heinrichsen, and Berger vs. Schlechter.

The usual adjournment was made at 1 o'clock, when the games looked as follows: Albin had a lost game against Schiffers, Showalter and Schallopp adjourned their game in even positions, Steinitz had the best against Fritz, Gottschall had beaten Heinrichsen, and Berger and Schlechter had drawn, while the rest of the games were adjourned in even positions.

In the evening session the results arrived at were the following: Albin was beaten by Schiffers; Showalter worsted Schallopp; Steinitz lost to Fritz; Tschigorin lost to Janowski; Cohn and Charousek, and Popiel and Burn drew.

Following is the record of all the games won and lost by each contestant:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	3	5	Janowski	5	3
Berger	3½	4½	Popiel	3	5
Burns	5½	2½	Schallopp	1	7
*Charousek	5	2	Schiffers	4½	3½
Cohn	6	2	Schlechter	5½	2½
Fritz	3	5	Showalter	4	4
Gottschall	2½	5½	Steinitz	5	3
Heinrichsen	2	6	*Tschigorin	4½	2½

*Adjourned games in hand.

To-morrow the players will meet in the ninth round, when the pairing will be as follows: Burn vs. Gottschall; Charousek vs. Popiel, Janowski vs. Cohn, Fritz vs. Tschigorin, Schallopp vs. Steinitz, Schiffers vs. Showalter, Schlechter vs. Albin, and Heinrichsen vs. Berger.

TOURNAMENTS AT KEUKA LAKE.

Contests Between New York and Pennsylvania Associations Begin.

KEUKA LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Play in the tournaments of the New York State Chess Association was continued to-day. The teams in the inter-State match between New York and Pennsylvania were decided upon this morning, and the first round commenced this afternoon.

The Pennsylvania team is Emil Keminy, D. Stuart, S. W Bampton, O. C. Bowers, J. L. McCutcheon, Herman Voigt, champion of Philadelphia, and J. W. Young. W. P. Shipley, champion of Pennsylvania, was unable to come on account of a severe illness. The New York players are E. Polmar, G. Koehler, A. J. Souweine, S. Lipschuetz, E. Levy, F. J. Marshall, and Major Hanham.

There will be two rounds a day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M and from 7:30 to 11 P. M., the afternoons being devoted to adjourned games. Dr. O. P. Horegger will act as referee and Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., of Brooklyn and W. J. Farris of Delaware umpires. The time limit is forty-five moves for the first two hours and twenty-two moves an hour thereafter.

D. Stuart is Captain of the Pennsylvania team, E. Delmar acting for the New York team. The pairing for the first round, in which the New York players have the move, is Delmar vs. McCutcheon, Koehler vs. Bampton, Souweine vs. Stuart, Rogers vs. Voigt, Lipschuetz vs. Young, Marshall vs. Keminy, and Hanham vs. Bowers.

There are three classes in the general tournament. In the first class are: H. J. Rogers, Albany; W. J. Ferris, Newcastle, Del.; C. P. Weeks, Avon; D. F. Searle and Judge W. E. Scripture, Rome; Judge J. A. Sittser, Auburn. The players in the second class are: H. D. Wright, Albany; D. P. Rhoades, Syracuse; A. McMartin, Johnstown; D. W. Waller, Seneca Falls. In the third class are: W. Bersedi, New York, and W. Scripture, Rome. The first and second class will play a two-round tournament, the third class playing a match of the best in six games.

Two games have been played in the Staats Zeitung Cup tournament between F. J. Marshall of Brooklyn and S. Lipschuetz of Manhattan, both games being won by Lipschuetz. The winners were: First class, Ferris and Weeks; second class, Rhoades. The first game in the third class was drawn. Delmar, Lipschuetz, and Hanham won for New York, and Stuart and Voigt for Pennsylvania, at the adjournment in the first round of the team match.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Situation Explained by J. Pierpont Morgan and Secretary Oddie.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club, speaking at the clubhouse yesterday about Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, said:

"The cable message that was received from the other side on Saturday night was scarcely more than a request for information as to whether a challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club would be agreeable to the New York club. A challenge for the cup is a document of infinite detail, and before it can be considered as formal, must, according to our by-laws, contain the complete dimensions of the challenging yachts, along with other details, all of which are thereby fixed and cannot be afterward altered. The Custom House registry of the vessel must also accompany the challenge."

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan is quoted as saying that it is still possible for Sir George Newnes or any other British yachtsman to forestall the Royal Ulster Club's challenge, should they so desire, by cabling their defi through the proper channels. The earliest challenge received by the New York Yacht Club will, of necessity, take precedence, the Commodore says.

HUDSON RIVER Y. C.'S REGATTA.

Arrangements Have Been Made for Holding It Aug. 28.

A regular meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club was held last evening at the clubhouse, Ninety-second Street and the Hudson River. The Regatta Committee, of which C. E. Tallman is Chairman, reported that arrangements had been completed for the club's twenty-fourth annual regatta, to be held Sunday, Aug. 28. The club's triangular course will be used and the regatta is open to all organized clubs in the vicinity of New York.

Handsome silver trophies will be awarded in each of the following classes: A, cabin sloops; B, open sloops, 25 feet and over; C, open sloops, under 25 feet; D, cabin cats; E, open cats, 20 feet and over; F, open cats, under 20 feet.

YACHTSMAN DUGGAN ILL.

Probability that He Will Be Unable to Sail the Cup Defender.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—G. Herrick Duggan, who designed and was expected to sail the defender of the Seawanhaka Cup, is ill, and the physician in attendance fears an attack of typhoid fever. The news has thrown members of the club into consternation, as Duggan's well-known skill with the tiller was relied upon even more than the boat, yet to be selected, to defend the cup he captured two years ago. A message has been sent to Amelius Jarvis of Toronto, who is rated as being the next best handler of small craft in Canada, asking him to place himself at the club's disposal in case Mr. Duggan should be unable to sail Saturday's race, which is probable. Mr. Jarvis handled the Canadi when she defeated the Chicago yacht Vencedor.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The thirty-footers held a sweepstakes race this afternoon over the triangular course, starting at 2:58 with a southwest wind. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:24:21	2:26:21
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:25:36	2:27:36
Carolina, P. Jones	5:27:06	2:29:06
Asahi, L. Warren	5:27:07	2:29:07

THE CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT.

District Attorney Kenneflck of Buffalo May Interfere to Prevent It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Coupled with the announcement that the clergymen of Buffalo have called a meeting to stop the Corbett-McCoy fight came the statement to-day from District Attorney Kenneflck that he believes the proposed contest is in violation of law and that he will do all in his power to prevent it.

What is most feared by the Hawthorne Club is that Mr. Kenneflck's attitude may influence Sheriff Kilgallon, who is beginning to wince under the criticisms of the press.

NATIONAL MEET OF THE L. A. W.

At Indianapolis 2,500 Wheelmen Have Registered—Boston and Buffalo Want the '99 Gathering.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—When the registration bureau in Tomlinson Hall closed for the day the number of wheelmen registered at the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen was very close to 2,500. Many of them were from this city, but perhaps more than two-thirds were wheelmen from out of the city. Philadelphia was more largely represented than any other city outside of Indianapolis.

The Governor and State officers gave a brilliant reception to the wheelmen to-night. The State House was beautifully decorated and illuminated. All of the hotels were decorated with great elaborateness.

The Boston, '99, Meet Club is working might and main to secure the meet for the Massachusetts Division, and what is more, their efforts are backed by those of the Massachusetts Division, the Associated Cycling Club, and all the leading cycling organization in New England.

Buffalo is also working hard for the meet. "Teddy" Edwards, Anglesea, Wales, is among the names registered. The name is known throughout the cycle world on account of Edwards's abilities as a long-distance rider, and more particularly on account of an unusual feat which he has sought to accomplish. On Jan. 1 he set out with the intention of riding 100 miles every day during the year. There was a special inducement, for if he keeps up the record until the end of the year, which he has done successfully up to date, he becomes the winner of $10,000. So far this year he has made 221 consecutive daily century rides. He will ride 100 miles every day he is here. To-day he made the usual century run. He has ridden 22,100 miles since the beginning of the year.

Ladies promise to be a very prominent factor in the '98 meet. They arrived to-day by the score.

The ladies are very much interested in the runs for women, which are to be given on the remaining mornings during the meet.

CARNIVAL OF AQUATIC SPORTS.

Capt. Dalton Starts from Manhattan Beach to Swim Fifty Miles—Races for Men and Women.

A carnival of aquatic sports was held in the bathing pavilion at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon, in which several prominent swimmers participated, and the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps gave an exhibition.

Several hundred people had assembled to witness the races, and great interest was manifested in the result.

Prof. Davis Dalton at 4 o'clock started to swim fifty miles to sea in an effort to beat the record for long-distance swimming. After he had got about half a mile off a naphtha launch started after him. The launch returned at midnight without having found Prof. Dalton. It is thought that he was carried in to Rockaway by the tide.

Miss Ethel Golden still hods the supremacy among women swimmers, as she easily won the 100-yard dash. The other winners were as follows: 100-yard dash for boys—Joe Welsh first, Otis L. McIntyre second; 100-yard race for men—William C. Miller first, Normandie Murray, New York Athletic Club, second; one-half-mile race for men—G. N. Roe, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, first; William Young second; diving contest—Miss Rose Cottrell first for the women, Capt. McErone first for the men.

Owing to a misstep, which precipitated Timer J. E. Harris into the water and ruined his watch, no official time could be taken.

The New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps gave an exhibition of saving drowning persons, and also exhibitions with a non-sinkable metallic lifeboat and a breeches buoy.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Only One Game Played Yesterday, Boston Shutting Out Cincinnati—None To-day.

Hows the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	65	33	.663
Cleveland	59	35	.628
Boston	59	35	.628
Baltimore	52	38	.578
New York	52	42	.553
Chicago	54	44	.551
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	32	60	.348
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Result of League Game Yesterday.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 0.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Nichols was invincible to-day, and easily shut Cincinnati out. Hawley proved easy for Boston. The second game had to be postponed on account of rain. Attendance, 6,000. The score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant umpire—Mr. Brown.

Other Games Yesterday.

In Toronto—Toronto, 8; Wilkesbarre, 4.
In Syracuse—Montreal, 7; Syracuse, 3.
In Richmond—Richmond, 0; Reading, 0, (ten innings.)
In Newark—Newark, 8; Lancaster, 6.
In Norfolk—Norfolk, 3; Hartford, 1.

ST. LOUIS CLUB TO BE SOLD.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The announcement by advertisement in the newspapers was made to-day that the St. Louis Baseball Club would be sold at public auction Sept. 1, from the Court House steps. The auction will be conducted by Trustee Von Der Ahe. Von Der Ahe has preferred claims amounting to $87,000, and it is said that he will buy the club in.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Trustee for the first mortgage bondholders of the club, representing about $20,000, to-day applied to the Circuit Court for a receiver for Sportsman's Park and the club property pending the sale.

Polo League May Be Formed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—A conference between representatives of the National Polo League and the Southern New England League was held at Savin Rock this afternoon, which, it is believed, will result in the formation of an eight-club circuit, to include Providence, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, and New Britain.

BOY SHOT BY A BICYCLIST.

The Would-Be Murderer Escaped Into the Woods—Enraged Farmers Organize Pursuing Parties.

MAYNARD, Iowa, Aug. 9.—Intense excitement exists among the farmers hereabout over the shooting of George, the eight-year-old son of William Borghers, last evening, and organized bands are scouring last evening, and organized bands are scouring the woods to capture the shooter. The lad was playing with a companion when a stranger rode up on a bicycle. George made some laughing remark concerning the appearance of the wheelman, when the stranger, without warning, drew a revolver, took deliberate aim, and shot the child through the body. As the lad fell the cyclist pedaled rapidly into the timber. The other boy gave the alarm and started following the bicyclist's track. One party was then sent to Oelwein to warn the officers, and another began a search of the timber. Guards were posted, however, at all roads leading from the timber, and to-day the work was resumed.

The bullet is in the boy's liver, and death is momentarily expected. The enraged farmers are resolved to string the man to the nearest tree in punishment for his brutal crime.

Colored Editor Asks for Protection.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 9.—The Rev. E. W. D. Isaacs, a negro, who is the editor and publisher of the Baptist Star, appealed to the County Attorney to-day for protection. In the last issue of his paper he defended a negro named Malone, under sentence to hang Sept. 2 for the usual crime. The article has caused the bitterest feeling against him among the white population of this city, and open threats of vengeance have been made.

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SPAIN'S ANSWER.

We can cheerfully accord to Spain the comforting privilege of arguing the points of our peace conditions. The consolation of remonstrance even need not be denied. But acceptance is the nub of the matter. If that is not in her answer WATSON will presently steam away, steering about east no'theast.

The situation of Spain really compels her acceptance unless her reason has fled. She has been disastrously beaten wherever her forces and ours have met on land and sea. She must be pretty nearly out of money. The Bank of Spain, which is her reliance when taxation has done all that it can do, is in a condition of extreme debility, and can do nothing but issue notes without any replenishment of its metal reserve. The hope of European intervention, which has buoyed up the Madrid Government from the beginning of the war, is quite dead. Europe will not save Spain from the full consequences of the disaster she has brought on herself. Her salvation must be bought by sacrifice. The moderation of our demands co-operates with the stress of her circumstances to compel acceptance of the terms. The certainty that a refusal to accept would bring further punishment, greater humiliation, and harsher terms, is a further consideration not absent from the Ministerial minds at Madrid.

A reasonable time for an interchange of views on matters of detail would naturally be granted. But it is certain that our Government will not discuss the substance of any of the propositions. Spain can accept them or reject them. She cannot secure their modification in her favor. We made them the easiest possible for her before presenting them.

SECRETARY DAY.

If, as is now probable, Secretary DAY closes his brief service in the diplomacy of the United States as Chief Peace Commissioner, he will leave on record one of the most remarkable careers known in our history. It is hardly too much to say that it could not be known in the history of any other country.

A year and a half since, the name of "Judge" DAY was perfectly unfamiliar to Americans, even to those engaged in public life or in the close study of it. When President MCKINLEY announced his selection as Assistant Secretary of State it was generally reported and believed that the President desired near him an old personal friend, in whose fidelity and good sense he had confidence, and that the post chosen was one of reasonable dignity, but without very grave responsibility. The country would at that time have been very much surprised had this obscure country lawyer been named for the most honorable and the most difficult office in the Cabinet, and such a choice would beyond question have been severely censured. Yet it was soon seen that this was in reality what had come about, and the country has reason, not only for surprise, but for sincere gratitude, at the result.

During the first year of his service Mr. DAY was forced practically to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of State without the acknowledged powers, and to carry on the affairs of the office in the presence and under the nominal direction of the titular Secretary. This, of course, he could not have done without the implicit confidence and constant aid of the President, whose absolute authority was always in reserve and whose judgment, if necessary, was always final. Even so, the situation was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, for it is no disrespect to the President to say that he was himself inexperienced and untrained in this department of administration. It must be remembered also that during this period by far the most perplexing and important questions were raised in the State Department that have demanded solution in this generation. The Cuban problem was a very old one. Every administration for a quarter of a century had recognised that it might end in war, but every administration had also done everything it could to defer that solution and—it must be confessed—had done very little indeed to prevent it. By a singular combination of traditions it fell to President MCKINLEY and to his State Department to deal with the inevitable culmination and to have it forced upon them under circumstances at once trying and novel.

It will be acknowledged, we think, by all fair and well-informed observers that both during the period of his unacknowledged and of his acknowledged headship of the State Department its affairs have been conducted with judgment, with force and firmness, and with proper dignity. The position of our Government with reference to the Spanish difficulty has been presented not only to that Government, but to the Governments of other nations in a highly satisfactory manner. It has been kept free from any expression of undue aggressiveness and has won the respect and to a very remarkable degree the friendly respect of those to whom it could not possibly be agreeable, and who would not have been sorry to find it offensive. This undoubtedly was in large part due to the ability and character of our representatives abroad—Gen. WOODFORD, Mr. HAY, Mr. WHITE, and Gen. PORTER. But these gentlemen were necessarily the choice of the State Department in the first instance, and were at all times under its constant direction. While the task of Ambassador HAY was unexpectedly easy, that of each of the others, and of the State Department in their direction, was one of extreme difficulty. It is highly creditable to all concerned that from the first there has been no break in the relations of our Government to those of the European powers, while there has certainly been not the slightest compromise of the rights of the United States.

It must be noted also that during this long term of conspicuous and arduous service Mr. DAY has borne himself with unfailing dignity, modesty, and reserve. So far as now appears he is entirely content, after rounding out his term as Secretary by the work of the Peace Commission, for which he is obviously peculiarly fitted and which logically falls to him, to retire from public life and resume the quiet calling from which Mr. MCKINLEY summoned him. In other words, he seems to regard public office as a trust and duty, and not as an object of ambition, much less as a reward for personal or political service. That is a very high and very unusual ideal of citizenship.

SECRETARY HAY!

It is very fortunate for the President that there is a candidate for the vacant Secretaryship of State who really "imposes himself." Nine out of ten well-informed Americans would mention his name first among those who are to be considered for the succession. Moreover, his intrinsic fitness and the general recognition of that fitness which is part of it are reinforced by the fact that his appointment would be eminently "good politics."

JOHN HAY—for of course it is he whom we have in mind—is a "good Republican." He is even an Ohio Republican, which will do him no harm with the President, and leave the geographical balance of the Cabinet undisturbed, as it was with SHERMAN, as it has been with DAY. Apart from that he is about the most experienced diplomatist in the ranks of the Republican Party. His diplomatic service has included both office work in Washington and the representation of his country abroad. He has been Assistant Secretary to LINCOLN, Secretary of Legation at Paris, Chargé at Vienna, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Assistant Secretary of State under HAYES, and finally Ambassador to Great Britain.

This long and varied service would have been a liberal education even to a stupid man. Everybody knows that Col. HAY is as far as possible from that. And, moreover, his long service abroad has never tended to expatriate him in spirit. The fresh breezes of Pike County breathe through his diplomatic dispatches and his speeches in Westminster Abbey. That he is a civilized and cosmopolitan man does not in the least prevent him from being a good American.

His foreign service, especially his latest foreign service, has fortunately qualified him to take charge of the State Department at this juncture. The one defect of Mr. DAY's admirable administration has been that failure to appreciate certain questions of importance which came from his want of familiarity with great international affairs. As our readers know, we deem the failure of our Government to take an early and decided stand in behalf of "the open door" in the Far East as a serious failure. That is a failure which Col. HAY, as Secretary of State, would not be likely to continue. His recent service in London must have given him a clearer insight than he could have obtained, by remaining in Washington, of the relation of our future policy to "world-politics." His appointment to the Secretaryship of State would in any case be creditable. At this juncture it seems to be almost necessary.

A QUESTION OF INCUBUS.

The plea of Le Temps of Paris for generosity toward Spain is, in one respect, not happily expressed. That paper says: "It is certain Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. Freed from the Cuban incubus, she will regain energy and vitality, and march with joyful steps toward a calm and prosperous future."

Now the only point as to which the French press has discovered any lack of generosity in the terms offered by the United States to Spain is the future of the Philippines. It has been freely suggested from Paris as well as from other European capitals that it would be magnanimous in this country to withdraw wholly from the Philippines and turn them over to Spain. But in the light of experience these islands have been as completely an "incubus" to Spain as have been the Antilles. She has been incapable of ruling either. She has compelled revolt in both. The cost of garrisons and administration in each case has far outweighed the revenue received, and, with the debt incurred, even the trade advantages have been more than offset. If it be a help to Spain to be rid of Cuba it will be just as much one to be rid of the Philippines.

The question is not one of generosity but of honor and wisdom. The United States having the foothold which the fortunes of war have given are bound to make the arrangement which will best secure the decent government and the peaceful development of the islands. That clearly would not be secured by their unconditional return to Spanish rule.

THE ABANDONED PICNIC.

That public opinion penetrates the penetralia of the War Department and the cuticle of its chief was a demonstration worth making. There has been some doubt whether the Secretary knew what his countrymen thought about his performances. That doubt is now dispelled. Nothing but a knowledge that it was opposed by a disgusted and derisive public would have induced him to abstain from dispatching the "Grand Puerto Rico Excursion of the Russell A. Alger 1900 Chowder Club."

It is true that this ridiculous and characteristic project was not so ridiculous as it was monstrous. It was not even undertaken until it had been demonstrated that the troops already assigned to Puerto Rico were more than sufficient to conquer and hold the island. There was not the least military object in dispatching it. There was no political object, except in the sense of Algerine personal politics. To give a pretense of having participated in the war to the troops of States which had not in fact participated, of gathering the laurels that grow wild on Spanish soil, and that could be gathered without danger, must have struck the Secretary as the quintessence of politics. He evidently calculated that this chance to take the glories of war without any of its horrors would be gratefully remembered in favor of the author of the opportunity and that Alger booms would spontaneously spring up in all the favored States, contrary to the habit of Alger booms, which require to be digged about and fertilized extensively.

To his surprise he found it not so. In order that States should be "represented" in the excursion he found it necessary to destroy organizations, and thus very seriously to impair whatever efficiency the chosen troops had attained during their service in them. A brigade is of course as much a tactical unit in a fully organized army as a regiment or a company, and it is as important in one case as in the other that the component parts should be accustomed to their several places. To split up a brigade is to impair the efficiency of the regiments that compose it, and should never be done except upon urgent military considerations. To split it up upon geographical considerations and to promote political booms is a grave military offense. The Secretary of War has committed so many of these that he would not mind another more or less. But this was more than usually gross and palpable. It would have cost millions to carry out this piece of purely personal politics. That would not have stopped him, either. But the expedition would have been of no political use to him. Governors of States whose troops it was proposed to employ remonstrated against sending them to the tropics in August. The very troops that it was proposed to employ discovered that there was no glory to be got out of it, but that they would merely become a laughing stock. This was the consideration that decided the Secretary. It is gratifying that anything should have decided him to abandon a scheme the execution of which would have covered not only him but his country with ridicule and disgrace.

A SINGULAR WAR.

This is a war of singular and comic situations. Until our troops set out to conquer Puerto Rico we presume no army of invasion ever went into the enemy's country having social letters of introduction to its principal people. Nor is it a hackneyed performance for the General commanding an army of invasion to make an urgent requisition upon his home Government for flags to gratify the eager desire of the conquered to display the national colors of their conquerors.

At Santiago de Cuba the scene is no less remarkable. At the one wharf in that harbor Spanish ships bearing Spanish prisoners of war to their homes will give place in regular and amicable alternation to American ships bearing to a cooler clime the American soldiers who made those Spaniards prisoners. And Uncle Sam pays the freight on both consignments. The Spaniards go home to tell their families and neighbors of the astonishing magnanimity of those Americans. The American troops come to Montauk to recruit and gather strength to whip more Spaniards if, in their folly, they should insist on further whipping.

The sending home of the Spanish prisoners has already begun, and will soon be progressing briskly. The Alicante, the first of the Trasatlantica Company's steamers to arrive at Santiago, took on about 1,000 Spanish prisoners yesterday afternoon, and was to start with them for Spain last evening or early this morning. The Isla de Luzon, with a capacity of 2,138 men, was due yesterday. To-morrow the Isla de Panay, 1,690 men, will be there, if she has had a favorable passage. Thereafter, every day up to Monday next, one or more of these Spanish steamships is scheduled to arrive at Santiago de Cuba, the P. de Satrustegui, the Coradonga, the Colon, the Leon XIII., the San Augustin, the San Ignacio de Loyola, and the San Francisco coming from Spain and the Mediterranean and the Montevideo and Villa Verde from Mexico, where they are reported ready to sail. The Cheribon, arriving on the 15th, completes the list. These vessels will take aboard and comfortably transport from 1,070 to 2,256 Spanish prisoners. The entire fleet of thirteen ships has a capacity of 22,304 men, probably a sufficient accommodation for all the prisoners of war who are well enough to stand the voyage home.

The ships of the Spanish company's line have most of them been lying close to avoid capture by our cruisers. It was necessary to get them ready for sea, supply them with coal and provisions, and get them to Santiago. Yet, if all goes well, they will get the last Spaniard away from Santiago two weeks or ten days earlier than the bidders who competed with the Trasatlantica Company for the job would have been able to complete the undertaking. The arrival of the ships is happily timed to avoid overcrowding the small harbor and to give time for our transports to make use of the one wharf to get our troops aboard. There will be no delay in getting the troops aboard, so that a ship should be able to sail on her return voyage on the day of her arrival.

We have no doubt that the troops of both nations will quit that pesthole, that scene of brave fighting, of triumph and of defeat, with unaffected and probably tumultuous joy.

The report that some of the bodies of the Bourgogne victims recovered from the waters show evidence that life was not extinct until three or four days after the disaster adds a new horror to the terrible story of that vessel. The murderous conduct of the crew and the loss of all save one of the women passengers revealed the shocking lack of discipline on the Bourgogne. The report that passengers were afloat and alive four days after the sinking of the ship shows that the efforts made for their rescue were altogether inadequate and tardy. The steamer that went out from Halifax to recover dead bodies went to little purpose. The steamship company should have diligently performed that duty while there was still hope of rescuing living persons.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody can have failed to see, in recent workings of what may be called the administrative, as distinguished from the fighting, side of the army and navy, much evidence of a determination on the part of the officers, high and low, silently to endure both suffering and wrong in preference to securing redress through appeals, direct or indirect, to civilian authority and public opinion. Most of the comments on this policy have taken the shape of commendation, the theory being that it shows a high regard for the reputation of the service and an insuperable reluctance to bring "scandal" upon the protectors of the Nation. The forbearance of the officers does indeed show just those things, and admiration for their course is perfectly natural, but is there not involved a misapprehension as to what really would bring disgrace upon the army and navy—a misapprehension which, carried to its logical extreme, has recently made France an object of almost universal horror and scorn? Immediate revelations of incompetence, dishonesty, treachery, and injustice certainly do cause "scandal," but it is "scandal" which affects only the incompetent, dishonest, treacherous, or unjust individuals, and with their removal or punishment the stain disappears, and the reputation of the organization to which they belonged is clear again. Concealment or denial—and silent endurance is both—simply perpetuates the evil, and the result is real obloquy for the service. And inaction is useless as well as dangerous. The mistakes and the wrongs always are uncovered at the last, and then the guilty suffer with the innocent from the withdrawal of public confidence. The alternative is not a resort to wholesale and indiscriminate delation. That would be vastly more obnoxious than the present system. What is needed is a clear appreciation of where personal freedom ends and National interests begin, and of the line between tale bearing as a man and duty as an officer.

—Disappointment of the pleasantest kind will be the portion of a vast number of people if Montauk Point is not, within a week or two, heaped high with serious troubles. The water problem is the one which, of all others, should have been considered first in selecting a position for the camp, and, from present appearances, such belated consideration as it has received only goes to prove, or at least to indicate, that the problem is of great difficulty and perhaps insoluble. Of what avail is it that delightful breezes sweep the Montauk dunes, that mosquitoes will not trouble the weary soldiers there, and that urban temptations are far removed? These be noble qualities, but without water, good water, and a large quantity of it within convenient reach, the Point is no more habitable than a Cuban swamp or—well, or Camp Alger. The fact that Montauk's many charms had never attracted New York's far-wandering and easily satisfied vacationists should have suggested something to the military authorities. But it didn't. They seem to have assumed that we neglected that end of Long Island out of sheer stupidity. By the middle of September they may have occasion to revise that theory.

—A Fall River dispatch published by The Boston Transcript throws considerable light on the recent failure of the cotton manufacturers to agree to curtail production. We have long been hearing that Southern competition was making trouble for the Fall River mills, and also of overstocked markets and goods sold at a loss in consequence of the resulting low prices, but, according to The Transcript's informant, the existing conditions are found compatible with a moderate degree of prosperity by such of the New England manufacturers as have been prompt to recognise and meet the demands of the time. It was only the corporations with conservative, that is, with unprogressive, officers that urged a united effort to reduce the output. Their arguments were not effective simply because their brighter colleagues saw in this archaic device merely an effort to make losses smaller, and did not see in it any promise of immediate or future profit. The managers of several of the mills have already reconciled themselves to the impossibility of rivaling the South in the course and simple grades of cloth, and have devoted their energies to lines of production in which the superior skill of their operatives can be used to advantage. Looms of special widths or with attachments for weaving in peculiar patterns have been introduced, and successful efforts are making to conduct business in new and simpler ways. Brokers of more than ordinary influence in the securing of trade are still employed, but the desire is to deal directly with customers whenever it is possible to do so. Some of the Fall River mills now produce as many as 200 styles of cloth on their looms, and are not making any of the goods known as gray prints. These manufacturers do not find the market either overstocked or unprofitable, and naturally they were slow to consent to stop work at the request of those who have not changed with the times.

PERSONAL.

—Twenty-five years have passed since the Virginius was captured and her Captain and fifty-two of her passengers and crew were summarily executed by the Spaniards of Cuba, but the memory of that unavenged crime is still fresh in many minds. One man who has no difficulty in recalling all its details is Capt. DAVID C. WOODROW, who served in the United States Navy from 1861 until 1884, and who is now a resident of Cincinnati. His foot was the last to touch the deck of this most historic of filibustering steamers, and he still has the twelve-foot flag which he hauled down a few minutes before she sank beneath the waves off Cape Fear. In the Fall of 1873, Capt. WOODROW, then a Lieutenant Commander, stationed at Dry Tortugas, was ordered to Bahia Honda to get the Virginius, which, as poor reparation for their murderous cruelty, the Spaniards had consented to give back to the United States. He found the vessel in wretched condition and leaking badly. Temporary repairs were made, however, and under her own steam, but in tow of the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee, the Virginius started on her last voyage. For a while the sea was smooth and the leaks were kept under control. Then a storm came on, rivets loosened, an old patch on the bow gave way, and the water in the hold rose steadily. On the afternoon of Dec. 23 the fires were threatened, and the hope of getting further north than Charleston was abandoned. Early next morning it was seen that even that port was beyond reach, for the boilers had begun to show ominous signs of weakness. On the 26th the pumps had all broken down, the water was within a foot and a half of the deck, and the crew were utterly exhausted. "Then," says Capt. WOODROW, "I signaled to the Ossipee to take us off at once. The sea was very rough, for it was blowing a gale, so there was no time to lose. When the boats of the Ossipee came alongside, I put the landsmen in first, and it took four trips to get us all off safely. The officers went in the last boat, and a little later the Virginius went down in eight fathoms of water."

—The fact that the self-styled Liberty Party of Arkansas has nominated ALEXANDER MCKNIGHT for Governor of the State has been suddenly revealed by an application at the State Capitol to have his name placed on the official ballot. There are three other candidates for the office, and he wanted to make a joint canvass with them, but was refused. Now, he says, he will follow them through the State and speak on the day following their meetings.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republican nominee for Secretary of State of Indiana has a striking name in its way—Union Banner Howe. It is to be hoped he will continue to bear it worthily.

* * *

The Hon. Pliny Jewell of Connecticut has recovered from his recent attack of illness, and is now able to be at his office in Hartford whenever business requires his attendance.

* * *

Fire Chief Swenie of Chicago is credited with saying that a low-priced hotel there which was burned a few nights ago, with loss of some lives, was an old fire trap, and that there are hundreds just like it in the city.

* * *

Five young men, totally blind, from the Missouri School for the Blind, in St. Louis, are making a tour of the small towns in Missouri and Illinois, giving gymnastic exhibitions, combined with some literary and musical exercises. It is said that they are quite skillful on the trapeze and flying rings and do some excellent tumbling.

* * *

Two hundred Prohibitionists of Delaware County, Penn., held a "Harvest Home and Dr. Swallow Rally" one day last week. The managers somewhat bitterly said that they had invited about fifty ministers to attend the meeting, and not one had come, "taking so little interest in prohibition, probably, because it did not add anything to their salaries."

* * *

The hospitality shown to the boys in blue in Charleston, S. C., while they were temporarily in camp there, has brought to its Mayor and its people a shower of grateful letters from fathers and mothers, wives, brothers, and sisters, in the North and the West since the troops sailed for Puerto Rico. The boys had written home enthusiastic accounts of the warm welcome that had been given to them in the Southern city.

* * *

Ten thousand "old settlers" of Chicago attended a picnic a few days ago. A Chicago old settler is one who settled in the Lake City prior to 1875. Gold medals (value $15) were given to the oldest German settler, the oldest German woman settler, the oldest settler not German, the oldest woman settler not German, the oldest German settler who has been longest in the United States Army or Navy, the oldest settler not German who has been longest in the United States Army or Navy, the oldest German married couple, and the oldest married couple not German.

ALGERS IN HIGH PLACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Experience at Santiago presents several questions. Is there no way to bring the Secretary of War to realize the crime he has committed? Is the efficiency of our army ever to depend upon the fortunes of a Cabinet appointment? If, in this case, there is to be no reckoning, what security have we for the future? If the President can be impeached, why cannot a Cabinet officer be held to account for such awful perversion of duty?

An indictment against the chief officer of the War Department is gradually forming in the minds—not of Republicans or of Democrats, but of the American people. The efficiency of our army has been paralyzed by a system of unscrupulous appointments. Unnecessary suffering and death have been the consequence. Nothing but the superb bravery of our men saved us from defeat.

Almost every citizen is aware of instances of bad appointments in the army, and their consequences. If these instances were united in evidence the people would begin to realize what a deep crime has been committed against them.

Instead of exercising the high trust imposed upon him, the Secretary of War has degraded his office to partisan aims. Owing to a low grade of political training, there may be many among us who do not understand what this means. If such is the case, we need a higher type of citizenship, in order to play successfully the rôle upon which we are entering.

But history teaches that Algers will crop up in high places. We must therefore place the organization of our naval and military forces, as of our civil service, beyond the power of political greed. On the other hand, as we are entering upon a career which absolutely depends upon the devotion of army and navy, the least we can do is to insist, not in the name of party, but in the name of a united nation, that the heads of the great departments of the public service shall evince true notions of public duty.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.
Chatham, N. J., Aug. 8, 1898.

DEMOCRACY AND THE STATE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two inescapable and adamantine facts that confront us in reference to the coming elections in this State that need serious thought at Saratoga and elsewhere. To those of us who wish to cast an honest and intelligent vote they are to be kept constantly in mind. If the Democratic Convention takes advantage of the first in the right way and remedies the second, it can organize the victory it desires. But if it shuffles and fails to be true to itself the triumph will be Platt's. The facts are these:

First—There never was a party that needed and deserved so thorough a drubbing as that led by T. C. Platt, Gov. Black, and their confrères, for shameless public wrongdoing and for promoting a vile autocratic bossdom, built solely upon a sharp hunger for partisan spoils and public loot.

Second—There never was a time when the opposition party has found itself in so sorry a plight, so helpless to pull itself together, and so powerless to say why it abandoned its National principles to accept Populism, free silver, and free riot in its last State Presidential platform.

It cannot be doubted that the people of this State, without much respect to party, desire earnestly to change their State Government. There are now more Republicans ready to abandon Black than abandoned Folger (a man without a blemish) for Cleveland—if there were only any half as good alternative to flee to for refuge. But these men will "take to the woods," and so will thousands of National and even so-called "regular" Democrats, before voting for the Populist creed and debased money under any leadership. The State convention, sitting just before a Legislature is to meet that is to elect a United States Senator, must go back to straight Democratic doctrine. It must not only do that, but it must put in the foreground a man fit to be a United States Senator.

No man capable of holding up a Democratic Tariff bill in the Senate, to inject into it higher duties for some of his constituents than were in the very high tariff it was to succeed (and who is not capable of much else) should hope to succeed himself. To dethrone Platt and Black and obtain Croker and Murphy would be doing as the fastidious boarder did, who, objecting to onions, accepted in their place a platter of leeks.

As a way out of the present confusion I see nothing better to do at the State Convention than to be thoroughly frank. Say in a brief preamble to the platform that for once, and only once in its history, the Democratic Party in this State, believing its own party in power with an imperfectly expressed creed would be better for the country than any other party would, did accept a formula of principles that was not to its liking. Some of us did not vote for this body of doctrine; and some, voting for the regular ticket, "spat upon" its platform. Then add our unqualified belief in the doctrine that was displaced, our satisfaction with the vigor of the National Government in its cleansing the Western Hemisphere of Spain, and close with a determination to make a straight fight on State issues.

Courage like this would have its reward. It would bring to the Democratic ticket thousands of Republican voters who know that they never whipped their own party when it did not do their party, as well as the public, an inestimable service.

To win this State there must be something like this done; and, additionally to this, names of great and irreproachable merit must go on the State ticket. If there is any successful plea made for an incompetent United States Senator, or any paltering with and yielding to, or return to the Populist vomit, then the convention might better refuse to assemble.

Why should the party show any further Spanish stupidity? It ought to know that it is a thousand times safer to claim its doctrines a hundred times publicly affirmed, than to go back to its one unsincere freak performance. With the freak platform disowned and the faithless and ridiculous candidate for Senator sidetracked, the Democrats can surely sweep the State—and in no other way. JOEL BENTON.
Poughkeepsie, Aug. 8, 1898.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your extended explanation of Judge Addison Brown's course respecting voluntary bankruptcy has caused much comment. One who has watched the course of Congress on this bill must have been impressed with the desire, particularly of the South and West, for a simple bill to relieve insolvents. The East, however, insisted upon including involuntary bankruptcy.

The act, as passed and approved, applies in most of its provisions to involuntary bankruptcy; and yet a very clear view of the proceedings required in voluntary bankruptcy can be had, as Senator Hoar explained.

Section 4. Any person may apply by petition as a voluntary bankrupt.

Sec. 7. He must file schedules with his petition, and (Sec. 51) must pay clerk's fees.

Sec. 18, (g.) The Judge shall hear and adjudicate, "on filing the petition. If the Judge is absent, the clerk must forthwith refer the petition to a referee, who must (Sec. 38) adjudicate upon it."

It will be noticed that the Judge cannot refer; only the clerk in his absence.

Sec. 14. After one month the bankrupt may apply for discharge, giving ten days' notice to creditors, the Judge alone granting the discharge.

Sec. 7. The bankrupt must attend the hearing on application for discharge.

These proceedings are made especially simple for the benefit of insolvents who have no property, and even the clerk's fees need not be paid, if he is not able to pay them, (Sec. 51.)

Now, is it possible that a Judge, of his own volition, will keep the benefits of this act from poor debtors, waiting for rules, in carrying out so simple a proceeding? Why does not Judge Brown suspend the act entirely and refuse to receive petitions? The law says: "Upon the filing of a voluntary petition the Judge shall hear the petition and make the adjudication or dismiss the petition," (Sec. 18.)

There are probably over one hundred Judges of District Courts in the United States. It will be interesting to know how many of the Judges in the South and West will follow Judge Brown's course. And let it be noticed that Judge Brown has not yet given a judicial decision upon this question.

AN OLD LAWYER.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

SHAFTER'S ARMY MUST COME HOME AT ONCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are moments when the public is so possessed with one overwhelming feeling that men are ready for united and decisive action. Is it not so with us to-day?

We have read with deepest indignation the scathing letter of Col. Roosevelt and the no less forcible utterance of the division and brigade commanders through their round robin to Gen. Shafter, and most significant of all is the action of Gen. Shafter in making public these letters. It must mean that the General commanding in Cuba, a professional soldier, trained to silence and obedience, has taken this unprecedented step because he has appealed in vain to those whose duty it is to protect our soldiers, and now, as a last desperate resort, he appeals to the public.

Shall we stand by and see our army die through official incompetency? Shall we not by a mass meeting of the citizens make a united protest? Shall we not join with us the great body of medical experts to answer the official plea that convalescent patients can be better moved into Cuban mountains than to some North Atlantic beach?

We believe that we have the facts before us, and that the citizens are capable of judging and acting. Every hour passed amid malarial miasma is laden with death for our gallant soldiers. Let the body of American citizens speak with the power which has never yet been resisted, nor can be, when we speak as one man.

If the Government has not transports enough, let us show for our own army the same solicitude that we have manifested for our Spanish prisoners. Charter steamships and the companies will promptly respond, and will take pride in bringing our enfeebled but still spirited soldiers to the North under better sanitary conditions and with greater comfort than our Government vessels have done.

But we must act speedily, Mr. Editor. Your paper and all the leading papers can help the public to make known its will. We are not carping at the Administration. We wish to give it all the help we can, but where it fails egregiously we must make it feel that it is our servant and not our master. C.
New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

WHERE TRANSPORTS ARE REALLY WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The steamers Alamo and Louisiana have just brought sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago de Cuba North. I read in the papers that instead of using these transports to bring more of our brave men to the North, the vessels have been ordered to Newport News to take Gen. Grant's command to Puerto Rico.

Without touching upon the question whether it is at all necessary to reinforce the 30,000 troops that are having a peaceful "walk-over" in Puerto Rico, the burning question of the hour is to bring Gen. Shafter's army, or what is left of it, to the North, to recuperate from their arduous campaign. Two weeks ago the War Department stated this movement should take place without delay. Gen. Shafter was notified, and he was directed to inform his troops of this intention, which was done to encourage them.

While all of Gen. Shafter's troops should come, without any more delay, those first selected should be those who fought so splendidly at El Caney and San Juan. Gen. Wheeler's troops have already started; the Sixth and Thirteenth United States Infantry leave to-day. The next should be Gen. Lawton's division, who won at El Caney. In the new interest in the war that is centred around Puerto Rico the brave men who fought so successfully and suffered so much in the trenches and in the hospitals should not be forgotten.

It may be objected that the proposed encampment at Montauk Point is not yet ready for the troops. But it is well known that there are a number of military posts in Northern New York and in the New England States, with large reservations, capable of accommodating thousands of soldiers. These posts are already provided with Commissary and Quartermaster's storehouses, well filled, and well organized hospitals.

The men who were encouraged, by order of the Secretary of War, two weeks ago to believe that they would be immediately sent North must be utterly disheartened when they learn that transports are sent to Newport News instead of to Santiago.

The forward movement of transporting these men to the North should not be delayed an hour. Every day adds to the death list. Every day is a day nearer to an epidemic of yellow fever, when, of course, the movement will be suspended and the men left to die.

Send the Louisiana and the Alamo to Santiago, and not to Newport News.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898. X. Y. Z.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We cannot too highly praise Col Griffin for executive ability displayed in the orderly departure of his regiment from Camp Townsend. Nothing was forgotten—everything connected. The transports were in readiness at 3 o'clock, and lay at a dock two and a half miles from the camp. At an early hour each officer's effects were packed and ticketed. The men waited, quietly and orderly, each and all equipped, even to a package of bread and meat for the sail down the Hudson. No confusion, no hurry, no noise. Capt. Shaler, an officer of ability and precision, was detailed to see that the camp was left in perfect order. Not a bit of paper or crust of bread marred the outlook; not a man ill, save those who had been stunned by the lightning storm of Thursday. A splendid-looking lot of men these 1,200 Engineers—steady, law-abiding, intelligent.

And so, on the calmest and most beautiful of evenings, they floated down the Hudson River and found the City of Chester in the harbor, near Bedlow's Island, awaiting them.

There has been so much said about the confusion and misery incident to the embarking of our troops that I feel it my duty and pleasure as an eye witness to give to Col. Griffin his justly earned praise. Surely that was a master mind that organized the leavetaking of the First New York Volunteer Engineers. S. A. ROBBINS.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

WANTS THE BRIDGE WIDENED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequent allusions to the present crowded condition of the bridge traffic suggests the necessity of providing for the future demands upon that structure. It has been asserted by experts that the towers and anchorages are of sufficient strength for quadruple their present load; this being true, why not widen the structure by overhang brackets from the outside tops of the towers, and upon them place extra cables, suspending thereon other railroad tracks, thereby doubling the capacity of the bridge for trolley service? A proper construction would also tend to lessen the swaying motion of the structure. This plan is submitted for comment and criticism.

E. C. TOWNSEND.
New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

The Philippines.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

If it is not practicable to allow the islands to revert to Spanish control—which many think would shortly mean transfer to Germany—no solution of the problem seems to The Commercial more statesmanlike than that of THE NEW YORK TIMES—that the islands be placed under a joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

NUGGETS.

Her Idea of Stuttering.

Edith (hearing a boy stutter)—Mamma, there's a boy talking who has his tongue out of joint.—Judge.

No Longer Anxious.

Reggy—Do you ever, Miss Geraldine, think of marrying?

Geraldine—Not any more. I've joined the "Don't Worry Society."—Philadelphia Call.

How It Struck Him.

"Ser-rmons in stone?" quoted Mr. Doolan, after his literary daughter. "Oi dunno about that, but sure, there is some good arguments in them, there is."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When They May Be Made Useful.

"Always do right and your friends will stand by you"

"Yes, but the time a man needs friends to stand by him is when he does wrong."—Chicago Record.

The Grapes Sour.

The Spaniards say they are glad to get rid of the ungrateful Puerto Ricans. We await Blanco's declaration that Cuba wasn't worth preserving anyhow.—Philadelphia North American.

HOBSON.

From The Mobile Register.

Sometimes our murmurs may have reached the throne,
Not for dear homes despoiled, lost days of calm,
Not for our brave, left without meed or palm,
Not for the transient gleams when victory shone.

Not for a Nation's hope forever flown.
Not for the maimed, the halt, wounds without balm,
Thy fiat furled our flag? We lift the psalm,
Our soul is brought low; yet Thy will be done.

But for our race—Ah! Lord, must it expire?
Seed of the mighty, must ye be the least,
Grind at the mill, like slaves, for pelf and place,
Dead to the hero thrill, the sacred fire
Of our great Leader, or our warrior-priest?
In Alabama's son relives that Race.

THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS

Serious Trouble May Arise Over the Railway Grants Made to Great Britain's Subjects.

NICARAGUAN CANAL A FACTOR

England Appeals to Washington for Information Concerning Canal Project—Favorable Answer Would Allay the Troubles.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Endeavors are being made to obtain from Washington an official statement about the Nicaragua Canal. It is felt that if this project were assured the gravity of the situation would be relieved, as the canal would establish greater opportunities for joint protection by Great Britain and America of their interests in the Far East.

"A declaration from Washington at the present juncture that the Nicaraguan project would be carried out, would materially strengthen the hands of Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister here. M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, continues to exert his influence against the Pekin-Han-Kow Railway. Little doubt is expressed about the ultimate result of his diplomacy.

"The concession represents the essence of Great Britain's future in China. If China yields to Russian menaces, the prospects of the Shan-Si syndicate are imperiled. It is a foregone conclusion that M. Pavloff will demand a revocation by the Chinese Government of the Shan-Si contract. Private enterprise will avail nothing against the representations of Russia, and Great Britain will be barred from the commercial advantages which that agreement carries."

Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, had reported that the Chinese Government, replying to Great Britain's message saying she would support China against any power committing an act of aggression in China because China had granted a British subject permission to aid or build a railroad or other public works, as announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 1, had expressed gratitude at the promise of support, and had asserted that no threat of aggression had been made.

Mr. Curzon also said that Baron von Bülow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, had sent a memorandum to her Majesty's Government, saying Germany had never claimed exclusive privileges in China; had made no attempt to exclude other nations from free competition in the Shang-Tung Peninsula, and had merely informed China that if she desired or required foreign assistance in the Shang-Tung Peninsula she should first offer the work to Germany.

The Standard, The Daily News, The Daily Chronicle, and the other morning papers comment editorially upon the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Curzon's explanation of the Chinese situation.

The Daily Mail urges the Government to copy Germany in its dealings with China.

The Daily Mail says: "It now appears that a German, as well as a Russian, veto is in force. We hope Sir Claude Macdonald will have the skill to find means to avert the threatened checkmate."

The question excites almost equal discussion on the Continent, though the Berlin papers are inclined to make light of the affair and to think that, as before, England will yield to Russian diplomacy.

The Paris papers, on the contrary, take the matter seriously. The Journal des Débats, a cautious and moderate paper, thinks that "when the Soudan campaign is ended England, by her arrogant attitude, will provoke one or two powers to such an extent as to make a conflict inevitable, and then will seek an alliance with the United States or Japan."

The Temps taunts England and encourages Russia. It evidently hopes that France will be benefitted by the conflict.

The next Cabinet council, it is reported, will deal with this and other grave matters.

The degree of interest and appreciation of the importance and possibilities of the East to which England has been aroused is evidenced by the action of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in commissioning Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member of Parliament for the City of York, on a special mission to China.

Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese Government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested and of contemplated investments.

No fitter man than this enterprising and business-like Admiral could be selected. His mission indicates the prevailing distrust as to the efficacy of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy to conserve British commercial interests in China. Lord Charles Beresford intends to be absent several months.

His mission is undertaken with the consent of the British Admiralty. He hopes to start about Aug. 25.

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on Lord Charles Beresford's mission, says:

"Being a man of great ability, sound sense, and good judgment, Lord Charles Beresford may be expected to take the bearings of the general question with considerable accuracy. There is some reason to fear, however, that he will find himself very much in the position of the naturalist who started to give an account of snakes in Ireland. He will have to discover what regions are still left for the employment of British capital, in face of the passive attitude of England."

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE EAST.

Her Firm Policy as to Chinese Railway Concessions Indorsed.

PEKIN, Aug. 9.—The firm attitude adopted by Great Britain in the matter of railroad concessions in China, which is giving general satisfaction in the British settlements, is maintained. Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister to China, was present at the meeting of the Chinese Foreign Office officials (Tsung-li-Yamen) yesterday, and he reiterated Great Britain's formal promise to support China if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject.

The French Minister, M. Gerard, has complained to the Tsung-li-Yamen that, owing to Germany's representations, China has compelled Yung Wing's Tin-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, to build which he has the support of an English syndicate willing to advance $25,000,000, to pass west of Shan-Tung, thus, it is claimed, endangering the prospects of the Han-Kou-Pekin Railroad concession given to a Franco-Belgian syndicate.

LONDON'S MAYOR COMING HERE.

LONDON, Aug 9.—The Lord Mayor, Mr. Horatio David Davies, and his daughter, Miss Davies, will sail for New York from Liverpool on board the White Star Line steamship Teutonic on Aug. 18 for a short visit to America. Mr. Davies will be the first Lord Mayor to visit America during his incumbency.

The Right Hon. Horatio David Davies, Lord Mayor of London and member of Parliament for Chatham, in the Conservative interest, was born in London in 1842. He is fifty-six years of age, married, and the father of seven children, nearly all of whom are grown up. He retired from business some time ago, and is a very rich man, with large estates at Nottingham. His salary as Lord Mayor is $50,000 for his year of office, but it usually costs a Lord Mayor another $50,000 to $100,000 out of his private pocket to maintain the dignity of the office.

Abyssinia's Cessions to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, said her Majesty's Government had no information in regard to the reported cession of the port of Rahita, on Asab Bay, Red Sea, to Russia for use as a coaling station. Mr. Curzon added that he was not aware Abyssinia had any power to cede that port to Russia.

Curzon and the Viceroyalty.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Should the Hon. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, be appointed Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin, as appears certain, he will probably be raised to the Peerage before he starts.

THE HOOLEY CASE AGAIN.

Efforts Are Made in London to Pursue the Examinations.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Counsel for the official receiver for the estate of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, applied to Justice Wright in the Bankruptcy Court to-day for an order calling for the examination of the bankrupt and Earl De la Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Rucker, and Bradshaw by the Justice.

All the persons mentioned are concerned in the alleged efforts to bribe Mr. Hooley to change his testimony in the matter of the large sums of money which he is said to have paid titled people during the course of his company promoting. Justice Wright said a serious contempt of court was charged and it must be promptly dealt with. But, he added, he did not see how he could compel the gentlemen to criminate themselves. The Justice, however, ordered that affidavits in the case be presented to him tomorrow.

Incidentally it developed to-day that Mr. Hooley is ill and that he may be unable to continue his revelations for some time to come.

FOR PEACE IN BOLIVIA.

The President of the Republic Sends a Message to Congress.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 9, via Galveston, Texas.—A dispatch from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, says that the message of Señor Severo Fernandez Alonso, President of Bolivia, to the Bolivian Congress to-day was pacific in tone and generally applauded.

President Alonso said that Bolivia awaited the result of the plebiscite as to the provinces of Tacna and Arica in order to conclude a definitive arrangement with Chile. He exhorted all parties in the State to peace, concord, and union, and emphasized the necessity of reorganizing the Bolivian Army in accordance with modern standards and methods.

NO ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Prof. Theodor Mommsen Says England Must Stand Alone.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with Prof. Theodor Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, on the death of Prince Bismarck.

Prof. Mommsen, taking occasion to refer to the reports of a probable Anglo-American alliance, said he did not believe it ever would be realized, and that he believed still less in an Anglo-German alliance. "England," he said, "wants alliances, but there is nobody who will do her business for her."

A Tornado Sweeps Cologne.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The tornado at Cologne on Sunday wrought terrible damage. Many people were seriously injured by flying débris. Vehicles were overturned, birds were killed, trees and plants were torn up, and thousands of windows were smashed, including 400 panes of glass in the Central Railway Station, broken by large hailstones or driven in by the wind.

Still Honoring Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Funeral services in memory of the late Prince Bismarck continue to be held throughout the empire. Prince Herbert von Bismarck has gone to the mountains for several days, leaving no address.

NEWPORT SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Rhode Island Sanitary Association Doing Good Work—Another Open-Air Entertainment Planned.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The ladies of the Newport Branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association met at the Casino and there worked hard for three hours. A large quantity of clothing and bandages and other useful articles have been shipped to the various hospital ships, and more will follow.

Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. George Perkins, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. William Binney, Dr. Brackett, Edward Potter, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. William K. Covell, and the Messrs. Powel. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull will return from Europe about Sept. 1.

Another large entertainment of the open-air series is talked of.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews have taken possession of their new cottage, Rocky Hall, on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombley has cards out for a luncheon at Vineland to-morrow.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Mr. E. L. Winthrop have cards out for dinner parties for to-morrow evening.

Prof. Wisner will give a French lecture to-morrow morning at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mr. H. P. Belmont has purchased an automobile carriage.

Capt. Dyer, son of Gov. Dyer, and Capt. Munson, Adjutant of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, were guests of Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., to-day.

Casino registers include Mr. S. Honore and Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick.

S. Honore of Chicago is the guest of Honore Palmer.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Gumeto Kunhibita of Tokio.

William K. Thorn has returned from Europe.

Mrs. Arnold Hague entertained a company of twelve at dinner this evening.

Mrs. McCalla, wife of Commander B. H. McCalla, and her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Miller, who have been visiting here, have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. A. Bellenger and Miss Cheesborough of New York, who are passing the season at the Ocean House, entertained at dinner last evening.

Thomas A. Tauney of Baltimore is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Paul Andrews, at Rocky Hall.

Lispenard Stewart returned from New York last night.

Mrs. Leroy King returned from the Catskills last evening.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman entertained at dinner last night.

The Marquise de Merinville entertained at dinner last evening.

Mrs. A. M. Bruen of New York has rented the Pumpelly cottage on Gibbs Avenue.

MRS. F. O. FRENCH ENTERTAINS.

Dinner at Her Newport Cottage Followed by a Dance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—This evening Mrs. F. O. French gave a cotillion at her villa, Harbor View, in honor of her daughter, Miss French.

At the dinner prior to the cotillion the guests were: Miss Kane, Miss Brooks, Miss Whiting, Miss French, Mrs. French, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Gray, Miss Rogers, Miss Hoffman, Amos French, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William Stackpole, Willing Spencer, John C. Livermore, H. R. Winthrop, and Potter Palmer, Jr. The cotillion was led by William Stackpole and Miss French. Among the dancers were:

Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Evelyln Burden, Miss Marion Mason, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Kane, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Rogers, Miss Davis Whitehouse, Messrs. W. C. Eustis, Arthur Spencer, Charles Forbes, Reginald Brooks, William Coster, James Prentiss, Robert L. Gerry, Van Rensselaer King, Paul D'Hauteville, H. R. Winthrop, Lispenard Stewart, T. Sanford Beatty, Jesse Brown, Ralph N. Ellis, Lloyd Warren, J. W. Girard, Jr., Honore Palmer, J. Rogers, and Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

Dropped Dead in Camden Ferry House

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—A man whose identity has not been established fell dead in the Vine Street Ferry House to-day. In one of his pockets was a box partly filled with sulphate of morphine. A block of stock of the Sutro Tunnel Company, amounting to $2,000, issued in the name of Mary T. Young, and on the back of which was a blank power of attorney signed by her and witnessed by J. N. Horton, on June 3 last, was also found.

MR. WOODRUFF'S ASPIRATIONS.

He May Be Congressman If He Can't Be Renominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Congressman Timothy L. Woodruff may be among the statesmen who will wrestle with the question of imperialism and the form of colonial government suited to democratic institutions in the deliberative body which will assemble in Washington in December, 1899. The picture of Mr. Woodruff's illuminated waistcoats in competition with Mr. Bailey's Prince Albert and Mr. Simpson's golf stockings is already dancing before the dazzled eyes of the unterrified Republicans of Brooklyn's Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Woodruff expects to succeed himself as Lieutenant Governor, but his calculations are based on the prospect of Gov. Black's renomination. He and Black will stand or fall together, and the introduction of the names of Col. Roosevelt, Secretary Bliss, and others into the anti-convention canvass has led Mr. Woodruff's friends to consider the possibility of the "old ticket's" defeat. In case another than Black is nominated, the Lieutenant Governor will have to look around for a new job, and it is reported that he would rather go to Washington than anywhere else if Albany is out of the question.

The Third Congressional District is nominally Republican. Last year W. A. Prendergast, one of Mr. Woodruff's lieutenants, was nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by Francis H. Wilson's resignation. Prendergast's election was looked upon as a certainty, but the derangement of party lines occasioned by the Citizens' Union movement resulted in his defeat, and Edmund H. Driggs, the Democratic nominee, slipped in. The Republicans believe that the district is surely Republican this year.

Prendergast is a candidate for renomination, and, unless circumstances deprive Woodruff of the opportunity to run for Lieutenant Governor again, will probably get it. He expects Woodruff's support. In case the Lieutenant Governor decides to run for Congress, Prendergast will not stand in his way.

WILLIS WINS AT ITHACA.

Chemung County Republicans Defeated in the District Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—J. Sloat Fassett and the Chemung County delegation of the Fortieth District Republican State Senatorial Convention met with surprise and rout at the convention here to-day. Judson A. Gibson of Elmira, the Chemung candidate, was defeated by a combination of delegates from Tompkins and Schuyler, both on the informal and on the first formal ballot. Charles T. Willis of Tyrone, Schuyler County, received ten votes as against five for Gibson.

The Chemung delegates, under the leadership of Mr. Fassett, expected to gain the votes of Schuyler for Gibson. It had, however, been asserted in some quarters earlier in the day that in case Stewart of Tompkins could see no way in which his nomination for a second term could be secured he would give his votes to Willis of Schuyler rather than have the Schuyler votes go for the Elmira man.

Mr. Fassett and Mr. Gibson endeavored to get the Schuyler votes, but the latter were under instructions for Willis, and helped to support him on the opening ballot. Tompkins demanded Chemung's support for Stewart on the first ballot. The threat was made that if Chemung should not support Stewart the Stewart delegates would support Willis. The Chemung delegation professed to think this a "bluff," but events showed that the Tompkins men had meant what they said.

Charles T. Willis, the nominee, is a farmer, and an able business man. The district is normally Republican.

FOOTE FOR CONTROLLER.

Wrangle in the Essex Republican Convention About Naming Delegates.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A sensation was sprung on the Essex County Republican Convention to-day in the announcement of the candidacy of Congressman Walter T. Foote of Fort Henry for the nomination for State Controller. Mr. Foote asked the privilege of naming the delegates from this county to the State Convention. The Witherbees and their friends were willing to promise the support of the delegates to Mr. Foote, but desired to name them themselves. This did not satisfy Mr. Foote, and a hot contest ensued.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Foote was charged with making this candidacy a ruse for controlling the State delegation. In his denial of this charge, Congressman Foote stated that he had only recently determined to become a candidate, having been persuaded to enter the list by Gov. Black and by Congressmen Hooker, Ward, and Southwick, who have been his guests the past week, and promised the support of the delegations from their respective districts at the coming State convention.

After a somewhat heated discussion, in which Congressman Foote and W. O. Witherbee took part, a ballot was taken on the two lists of delegates offered in nomination. The result was a defeat for the Foote delegates by a vote of 30 to 23. Upon the announcement of the result Mr. Witherbee offered the support of the delegation to Congressman Foote. Congressman Foote declined the offer.

The interest Gov. Black has taken in Essex County politics has displeased the Witherbee faction here, and it is doubtful if the delegates to the State Convention will be in favor of Gov. Black's renomination, although heretofore the Governor has been on the best of terms with Frank S. Witherbee, who is a member of the Advisory Board of the State Committee.

The Congressional convention delegates were also named by the Witherbee faction, but were uninstructed. Orlando Boode of Keene was nominated for the Assembly. The convention failed to pass any resolutions indorsing the choice of Warren County for a Congressional nomination or any resolution indorsing the State or National Administration.

The delegates elected were: To the State Convention—W. C. Witherbee, J. N. Pierce, B. F. Payne, A. S. Prime, C. S. McLaughlin, A. H. Ellis; to the Congressional Convention—F. Hooper, R. L. Jenkins, E. L. Ware, J. R. Mather; Senatorial Delegates—R. C. Kellogg, Albert Wood, J. H. A. Bond, C. Wilson, H. Morrill, and Judd Hikok.

CARROLL CALLS ON DANFORTH.

Talk of a State Committee Meeting at Mr. Croker's Request.

John F. Carroll called on Elliot Danforth at Mr. Danforth's office in Broadway yesterday afternoon and had a talk with him in regard to calling the State Committee together at Saratoga next Saturday evening. Mr. Carroll was sent from Saratoga by Mr. Croker to see Mr. Danforth and request him to call a meeting of the commitee at that time and place.

Mr. Croker wishes the meeting held then and there as a matter of convenience to himself and the other Tammany leaders. Mr. Danforth gave Mr. Carroll little satisfaction, but informed him that he could not give a definite answer before consulting with certain party leaders.

An hour later Mr. Danforth took a train out of town, presumably to see Mr. Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea. Whether Mr. Hill will consent to grant Mr. Croker's request is a matter of much speculation.

Soldiers Witness Pain's Fireworks.

Nearly 200 soldiers and sailors and the New York Hotel Men's Association witnessed Pain's fireworks display at Manhattan Beach last night. Over 100 convalescent soldiers from Bellevue Hospital arrived on a special car, and were assigned seats in the centre. On either side were a detachment of fifty men from the Naval Reserves and a company each from the Twenty-second and the Twenty-third Regiments. Gen. Gillespie, commander of the Department of the East, with several of his staff, occupied Mr. Pain's private box. The battle was not confined to the small boats, as is usually the case, but the larger craft on the lake also took part. Wilson's Gatling gun battery gave a drill during the military manoeuvres. The force and destructive powers of the Mauser and Springfield rifles were demonstrated by two sergeants from Governors Island, who fired at targets at 400 yards' range. The Springfield bullet made a clean hole, while the Mauser splintered the wood an inch or more in every direction.

ROOSEVELT NOT INDORSED.

Brookfield Republicans Refer the Resolution to the Assembly District Associations.

C. N. BLISS'S NAME HISSED.

W. M. Bennett Says Roosevelt Is the Only Republican Who Can Carry the State—Black Resolution Laid on the Table.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York, at a meeting at 64 Madison Avenue, last night, failed to adopt the resolution which treated such a storm in the organization two weeks ago, and which recommended Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the State. The men who had sided with William Brookfield in opposition to the resolution controlled the meeting by a narrow margin of votes, and succeeded in carrying out a plan they formed a few days ago to refer to the Assembly District associations the question of recommending the Colonel. Such action, however, was vigorously opposed before it was finally decided upon, and in the course of the debates the administration of Gov. Black was fiercely attacked.

At the opening of the meeting it was made clear that Mr. Brookfield's disgust over the proceedings when the Roosevelt resolutions were first offered, and when the lights were turned out upon the bolters, had not led him to disavow his allegiance to the organization. This was brought out by a letter written by him at Saranac Inn, Franklin County, N. Y., to Gen. Wager Swayne, and which was read to the committee by the latter just after he called the meeting to order. In the letter Mr. Brookfield said that, without changing his plans, he could not reach this city in time for the meeting.

"I regret being absent," he wrote, "and indulge in the hope that all friction will then disappear, because there is yet work for us to do, and plenty of it. The new Primary Election law will really begin to operate upon the next days of registration, and it devolves upon us, as an organization, to urge Republicans to enroll and vote at the primaries under that law. The old organization, controlled by the Platt-Quigg influence, is no more worthy of confidence now than it has been, and cannot be trusted to do the necessary work fairly and properly. Whatever is done to make the law effective must be done by the organization of which you are the President. Not much success can be hoped for, however, unless there is vigorous and harmonious action upon the part of all its members. Dissensions, from any cause, dissipate its strength, lessen its influence, and bring ridicule upon it.

"To relax our efforts in the interest of clean politics before an enrollment is made in accordance with the new law and primaries held under that enrollment will be foolish and wrong. As a member of the organization, I trust the meeting Tuesday evening will resolve that the work in hand shall go on more energetically than ever."

Three ringing cheers for Mr. Brookfield were given after the letter was read.

The Resolution Read.

The resolution that recommended Col. Roosevelt "as a man eminently fitted to conduct and ornament the great office of Governor of this State" was read by the Chairman, and Lovell H. Jerome arose to speak in its support. "The resolution," he pointed out, "is not one that pledges us to anybody. It is simply a recommendation that Theodore Roosevelt is a man fitted for the place of Governor. He fills every principle that this organization stands for. We did not throw down the gauntlet to the Republican organization, but simply voice our sentiment that he fills the bill. Before the Roosevelt discussion came up no name was mentioned for the Governorship but Black's, and Black's chances are now lessened, to say the least, while Col. Roosevelt's are increasing very rapidly. I have letters showing the whole Western part of the State is wild for him."

Hardly had Mr. Jerome finished speaking when up jumped W. H. Morton with a substitute to the resolution. The substitute had the same preamble, but was to the effect that "the district associations are hereby notified to give expression by resolution as to their preferences for Governor," and that such resolutions be reported by the delegates before the General Committee took action in the matter.

"It is not in the province of this committee," said Mr. Morton, "to put itself on record in favor of candidates before a nominating convention has been held. We stand up and attempt to usurp the rights and privileges of the Republicans of the City of New York. This is purely and solely an administrative body, and not a nominating convention. Col. Roosevelt—"

A General Cheering.

A burst of applause interrupted the speaker. Then he continued his remarks, but before he had spoken three words one of the delegates jumped up in his seat and cried, "Three cheers for Roosevelt!" Everybody joined in the wild cheering that followed.

"If you're really in favor of him," shouted Mr. Morton, "then for God's sake bring in a resolution that says so. Let the people have a chance to voice their sentiment. This resolution is premature. It doesn't represent the Republicans of the City of New York, although some of you who have listened to that milk-and-water speech of Mr. Jerome's may think so."

Charles W. Reed of the Twentieth District declared that he was in favor of the Republican nominee, no matter who he might be. "I am instructed," he said, "to move that Mr. Jerome's resolution be laid on the table. We're not tied to any man. We are all Republicans and desirous to see our ticket elected at the next election, and to see the Gubernatorial candidate elected, no matter who he may be." [Loud cries of "No! No!"]

"Why, out in Kansas," said a delegate from the Thirty-fourth District, "they're going us one better. They are going to nominate Roosevelt for President of the United States, and why shouldn't we express an opinion. We're American citizens."

A motion to lay Mr. Morton's substitute on the table was lost by a vote of 55 to 37.

Then James B. Townsend got up and said he was in entire sympathy with the Roosevelt boom. He praised the Colonel for his ability, courage, and heroism. "But," he said, "while I honor his courage from the bottom of my heart, I am not in sympathy with presenting his name for Governor so far in advance of the convention. It is not my judgment that it is ever well, under the influence of natural hysterical excitement, to nominate a man, nor to put up a monument to a man, before his time has come. Is it our place to nominate him to-night?" There were cries of "No! No!" and "Yes!" "Yes!"

"Go Back to the People."

"If you say it is," continued Mr. Townsend, "why aren't you willing to go to your district assemblies? Go back to the people. Get their expression first."

"Three cheers for Theodore Roosevelt!" yelled the man who had made the same request before. The cheers were given with more enthusiasm than ever.

William M. Bennett of the Twenty-first District got up and delivered a vigorous speech in favor of the Roosevelt resolution. "The State Convention is only six weeks off," he said, "and this is not the time to send this question back to Assembly District Conventions. If we did, why, the result would be for Roosevelt, anyway. [Cheers.] But there is not time. It is too late to get the people together to consider this matter.

"Look at the situation in this State. Over in Brooklyn Republican office holders have been indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors. Is that going to gain any votes for the Republican Party in Brooklyn? In Albany Gov. Black called an extra session of the Legislature to pass a bill to interfere with the elections in this city. Is that going to bring any votes over to the Republican Party? The canal scandal is going to cost the party thousands of votes at the coming election. Can any man but Theodore Roosevelt carry the State in spite of these defections? [Cries of "No! No!"]

"Can Hamilton Fish carry the State?" [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"]

"Can even such a respectable man as Cornelius N. Bliss, whose name has recently been mentioned for the nomination, carry the State of New York?"

At this there were loud cries of "No! No!" and a storm of hisses.

"Because Mr. Roosevelt is the only man I want," went on Mr. Bennett, "who can prevent these Republican defections and gain the independent Democratic vote—that is why he should be named by this meeting to-night."

Substitute Resolution Carried.

The substitute resolution to refer the question to the district associations was carried in spite of the decided effect produced by this speech by a vote of 54 to 50.

There came near being serious results when Mr. Jerome accused a man near him of voting fraudulently, but the accused explained that he said "yes" merely in conversation with the man in front of him.

The resolution offered several weeks ago to indorse candidates of the Citizens' Union was withdrawn, on the ground that it was not in the province of the central body, but that of the district associations.

Then, without comment by any one, the resolution which has been pending to indorse Gov. Black for renomination, and which when first offered had the support of Mr. Brookfield and many other delegates, was laid on the table by unanimous vote.

Just before adjourning the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this organization, voicing the general sentiments of the State, in consideration of the outrageous mismanagement of the canals' reconstruction, respectfully calls attention to the fact that the entire investigation, of which the commission's report is the outcome, was set on foot by the Republican Controller of this State, the Hon. James A. Roberts, whose fidelity to the interests of the people is again illustrated in this deplorable exposure.

Says Roosevelt Has Written.

Lovell H. Jerome said last night that there was a letter from Col. Roosevelt at the headquarters of the Republicans of the County of New York, but refused to say what was its nature. He intimated that it might be made public. "The letter was written from Santiago," said Mr. Jerome, "and was received to-day. That's all I have to say."

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE HILL.

Loyalty to the Chicago Platform to be Required of All Candidates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Forty-two Silver Democrats from all the counties in this end of the State had a secret meeting here this afternoon. Most of them are delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, and those that are not are proxies for delegates. The Chicago platform was unequivocally indorsed and David Bennett Hill bitterly denounced. Croker came in for a share of the criticism.

These counties were represented: Monroe, Niagara, Erie, Ontario, Chemung, Yates, Genesee, Chautauqua, Steuben, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Oswego, Wayne, and Livingston. Attorney Mack of Buffalo was elected Chairman and James M. Nolan Secretary. Judge Stearn of Buffalo proposed a resolution indorsing the Chicago platform and making support of it imperative on all candidates. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Hemlich proposed that the delegates oppose any candidate of whose party loyalty in 1896 there was the slightest doubt. This was also carried.

A resolution declaring that every effort would be made to defeat David B. Hill, who left the party when it needed the assistance of all its leaders—the party which made Hill leader and which honored him with the highest office in the State—was adopted. Many speeches were made, all anti-Hill. The mention of his name was roundly hissed. Incidentally Judge Titus of Buffalo, Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, Sulzer, and Danforth were mentioned. No action was taken, however. It was decided to hold another conference in the near future. While no place was definitely selected, Syracuse was favored by all the delegates. John D. Lynn, the Rochester candidate for Attorney General, was unanimously indorsed at the close of the conference. It is the intention to organize a similar movement in the eastern part of the State.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND VERY ILL.

Operation Successfully Performed Yesterday May Save His Life.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Kirkland to-day underwent a severe operation, upon the outcome of which depends his chance for life. Only a few days ago he was enjoying the best of health. To-day he has but one chance to live, and that depends on the success of the surgical operation performed this afternoon.

Drs. Wagner and Hibbett of the navy have been attending him, and Sunday Dr. Carpenter was called in consultation. The patient grew worse, and this morning the tug Vigilant was sent to San Francisco under full speed to bring up Dr. W. G. Taylor, formerly of the navy. One gallon of blood was drained from the patient's stomach. This afternoon an incision was made in his right side in the hope of locating the source of the trouble.

Dr. C. T. Hibbett, just after the operation had been performed, said:

"The operation was highly successful and most satisfactory. The Admiral was placed under the influence of ether, and Dr. Taylor performed the operation, which, through the rapid location of the seat of trouble and the short time required to consummate the work of relief, gives the patient the most favorable chance of recovery. The report that a blood vessel in the stomach had burst was untrue, as intestinal obstruction was what ailed him. Had the surgical operation been postponed twenty-four hours, the illness would have proved fatal, or, at least, been so intensified that it would have been almost hopeless."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clinton Roosevelt.

Clinton Roosevelt of Pelham Manor and 411 West Twenty-third Street, this city, died Monday night at Fisher's Island. He was born in New York City ninety-five years ago in a house which occupied the site where the Standard Oil Company's building now stands. When he was a boy his parents removed to Pelham, where he was educated in the common schools. He afterwards studied law in New York, and became prominent at the bar and in politics.

At the time of the Crimean war he was in Russia, and being a neutral was employed by the Governments concerned in the war in diplomatic negotiation. He was the herald who carried the official dispatches between St. Petersburg, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. He was connected politically at home with the foundation of the Loco Foco Party, and was a member of the New York Assembly. When in middle age he retired from public life, and devoted himself to the study of geology, economics, and other sciences, writing several books on these subjects.

Mr. Roosevelt was the oldest member of the Pelham Manor branch of the family. His grandfather, Peter Roosevelt, was a Major in the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Roosevelt was a bachelor.

The funeral will be held at Christ Church, Pelham, to-morrow morning. The interment will be in Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle.

Peter H. Wyckoff.

Peter H. Wyckoff, for over forty years the General Freight Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died early yesterday morning at his home in Elizabethport, N. J., of dropsy, aged sixty-five. He was one of the oldest employés in the service of the New Jersey Central Railroad, having been connected with it continuously for forty-five years. He was born in North Branch, N. J., and at the age of twenty entered the employ of the road, which at that time ran only between Elizabethport and Summerville, in a minor position. He soon showed his aptitude for the work, and was promoted through various stages until he became General Freight Agent, after barely five years' service with the company. This position he held until his death. He was a high Mason, and was Past Master of the Essex Lodge, at Elizabethport. He was a widower, and his only son, Charles, died several years ago. He is survived by only his grandson, Harry Wyckoff. Funeral services will be held on Friday at the Greystone Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabethport, N. J., and a special train leaving the foot of Liberty Street, this city, at 1:15 P. M. on that date has been provided by the management of the Central Railroad for the accommodation of friends who may wish to attend the funeral.

The Rev. Charles H. Reichert.

The Rev. Charles H. Reichert, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Grove City, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio, died of apoplexy yesterday morning, at the age of ninety-one. The Rev. Mr. Reichert was born at Maumburg, Thuringia, in 1807, and came to America in 1834. He had served as pastor at Grove City since 1863, and had also taught German in the schools. He enjoyed considerable distinction as a poet, and issued a number of publications that found favor.

William D. Houghteling.

William D. Houghteling, father of James L. Houghteling of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., and one of the pioneer lumber merchants of Chicago, died at his home in Asheville, N. C., yesterday. With him when he died were his son, James Houghteling, and his daughter, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield of New York City. Mr. Houghteling was one of Chicago's oldest and best-known citizens. He was a conspicuous member of the lumber fraternity for years. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1819, and in 1844 went to Chicago, and for five years worked for J. H. Dunham, a leading wholesale grocer. He afterward became Mr. Dunham's partner in the grocery business. Later the firm did a large commission trade in grain. From 1857 to 1882 he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, becoming one of the most successful in the West.

The Rev. George C. Lucas.

The Rev. George C. Lucas died last night at his residence, 230 Central Park South. He was born in the County of Sussex, England, and was in his eighty-third year. He came to this country at the age of sixteen, and was graduated from Yale College in 1843. In 1846 he was graduated from Yale Theological Seminary, having been licensed to preach in the Presbyterian ministry the previous year. He held pastorates at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lansingburg, N. Y.; the Central Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., and the Allen Street Presbyterian Church in this city. His last charge was at Woodbridge, N. J., which he held until 1874. He lived abroad for several years after that. After his return he held no settled charge. At the time of his death he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Barron Library at Woodbridge, N. J. He had been in failing health for some time. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son, Albert P. Lucas, an artist, who has a studio in Paris, and is an associate member of the Champ de Mars Salon.

Dr. Charles Emmons Elsner.

Dr. Charles Emmons Elsner, fifty-three years old, well known in the medical profession for his writings, died at his home, 160 East Ninety-fourth Street, Monday, after a lingering illness. Heart disease was the ultimate cause of death. Dr. Elsner was born in Germany, and was educated in the University of Halle. He came to this country about twenty years ago. He was a surgeon in the German Army, and during the war of 1866 received the Iron Cross for bravery and skill. He wrote for several medical journals, and was the author of several books. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 2 P. M. to-day. Dr. Hebler of the East Eighty-third Street Lutheran Church will officiate. The interment will be in St. Michael's Cemetery. He was a bachelor, and a member of the New York County Physicians' Association.

Major Hugh Carlisle.

Major Hugh Carlisle, the wealthiest landowner in Alabama, died Monday, in the mountains of Marshall County, from a fall received some time ago. He was a Scotchman by birth, and was about seventy years of age. He was a great promoter, and organized the old Tennessee and Coosa Valley Railroad, which obtained large grants of lands from the Government. The road became indebted to Major Carlisle, who built it and he sued for the lands. Last year, after litigation extending over a period of twenty years, he was given a deed to 125,000 acres of land in the Coosa Valley by the Government. There were several thousand tenants on these lands, all of whom were ordered to pay rent to Major Carlisle, and they were his tenants at the time of his death.

Alexander Campbell.

Ex-Congressman Alexander Campbell, known as the father of the Greenbackers, died yesterday at his home in La Salle, Ill. He was born Oct. 4, 1814, at Concord, Penn., and during his early manhood was engaged in the iron business in several States. After he had settled in Illinois he was elected twice as Mayor of La Salle. He served two terms in the Illinois Legislature, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1862. Mr. Campbell represented the State of Illinois in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT E. HUGHES, aged fifty-two years, one of the best-known Delaware River pilots, and Treasurer of the Delaware Bay and River Pilots' Association, died at his home, in Cape May, N. J., yesterday morning, from appendicitis.

G. EDWARD CARLL, ex-Treasurer of Queens County, and one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Flushing, died at his home, in Amity Street, that place, yesterday, after a lingering illness. Mr. Carll was seventy years of age, and was born in Manhattan. He moved to Flushing in the sixties and engaged in the real estate business.

THOMAS S. DORLON, the oldest resident of the place, was buried at Hempstead, L. I., yesterday. He died on Sunday. Mr. Dorlon was in his ninety-fourth year, and, with one exception, was the oldest Odd Fellow in New York State. The funeral services were of the Masonic order, and were conducted by Hempstead Lodge, which was established in 1845, and of which he was the last surviving charter member. Mr. Dorlon was born in Hempstead, Nov. 8, 1804, and with the exception of a few years spent in this city, he resided there all his life.

Mrs. FRANCES L. HOYT, widow of the Rev. Dr. James Hoyt, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., for many years, died on Monday at the home of her son, Frank C. Hoyt, 342 Central Avenue, Orange. Mrs. Hoyt was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1819, and married Mr. Hoyt in 1847. She went to Orange with him when he was called as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in 1856. He died in 1866. She leaves two sons. Funeral services will be held at the home on Wednesday afternoon, and the burial will be in Rosedale Cemetery.

Dr. JOHN H. PICKETT died yesterday morning at his home, 64 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J. General debility caused of his death. Dr. Pickett was born in New York State about seventy years ago. When the civil war began he enlisted as a surgeon in a New York regiment, and was afterward made Brigade Surgeon. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and received a medal for important services at Gettysburg. Dr. Pickett went to Elizabeth after the war and practiced there. He served a term as City Physician and one as Coroner. For many years he was surgeon for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. He was once a Republican candidate for Mayor of Elizabeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

CONGLETON.—On Aug. 9, Edith M., only daughter of Anna and the late John E. Congleton, aged 21 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from 653 Western Boulevard, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M.

EWART.—On Aug. 7, at his residence, 243 West 76th St., James M. Ewart.
Services at Zion and St. Timothy's Church, West 57th St., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, 10th inst. Funeral private.

HOUGHTELING.—At Asheville, N. C., Aug. 8, William D. Houghteling, aged 79 years.

LUCAS.—On the 9th inst., the Rev. George C. Lucas, at his late residence, 230 West 59th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOSEVELT.—At Fisher's Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, Clinton Roosevelt, in the 94th year of his age.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, 1898, Susan V. A., wife of John H. Sprague and daughter of the late Enoch Ketcham.
Funeral services at her late residence, 41 West 91st St., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment, Woodlawn, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

WYCKOFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1898, Peter H. Wyckoff, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 31 2d St., Elizabeth, at 1:30 P. M., at Greystone Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., Friday, Aug. 12, 1898.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office 16 E. 42d St.

GOV. BRIGGS DEAD.

North Dakota Executive Succumbs to Consumption at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 9.—Gov. Frank A. Briggs of North Dakota died yesterday of consumption. Gov. Briggs was elected two years ago to be Chief Executive, having previously been Auditor.

He was a young man, and very popular, but his health was much broken, and he was compelled to spend several months in California seeking to recuperate. Before going to North Dakota he was a resident of Minneapolis.

Last year he announced that because of his ill-health he would not be a candidate for renomination at the Republican State Convention, but as his condition seemed to improve, his friends urged his candidacy. However, the day before the recent State Convention it was announced finally that he would not be a candidate.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 9.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ARCHIBALD, Nellie, 331 E. 68th St	2	6
ARNOLD, Johanna, 186 Avenue A	83	7
AMBRISI, Domenico, Unionport	29	7
BRAND, Dora, Seton Hospital	25	8
BLAKE, Catharine, 396 Hudson St	60	6
BRADY, Ann, 295 Delancey St	49	6
BENTEL, Augusta, 2,560 8th Av	14	6
BROWN, Elizabeth, 61 W. 104th St	78	8
BRODERICK, James, 312 E. 44th St	1	8
BLOOM, John, 329 E. 92d St	44	8
BALOG, Niclos, 120 Sheriff St	1	8
BARRY, Annie, 255 Avenue B	59	8
BURDICK, Harry L., 138 W. 116th St	32	8
BOARDMAN, Minnie, St. Luke's Hosp	8	8
BURKE, Mary, 448 W. 17th St	1	8
BRICKMAN, Rika, 164 Essex St	65	9
CALANDRELLA, B., 163 Crosby St	3	6
CARPINELLO, Francesco, 68 James St	31	6
CORVI, Andrew, 2,490 2d Av	68	9
CRAIG, Sarah J., 102 E. 118th St	64	7
DE MATTEO, Pietro, 23 Varick St	80	7
DI CANDIA, Gerardo, 33 Crosby St	1	8
DELUCCHI, Adelina, 56 Macdougal St	2	8
DOUGLASS, George, 306 E. 35th St	1	9
DUPONT, Laura, Bellevue Hospital	28	5
DUNN, Annie, St. Joseph's Hospital	45	6
EWART, James M., 243 W. 76th St	44	8
ELSNER, Carl E., 160 E. 94th St	53	8
FAERBER, Heinrich, 141 E. 4th St	60	7
FRANZ, Moses, 59 Chrystie St	76	7
FOERTH, Michael, 2 South St	85	9
FARRAND, Ella S., 238 W. 118th St	84	7
FERNIE, James B., 634 Hudson St	88	8
FASCELLA, Angiola M., 22 Spring St	1	9
FRAZER, Margaret, Almshouse	58	7
GOUGH, Theodore, 241 W. 17th St	58	8
GARVEY, Mary, Bellevue Hospital	56	4
GERRITY, Lizzie, 417 E. 24th St	26	6
HAUSCHILDT, E., 1,067 Lexington Av	45	8
HEAD, William, 240 E. 46th St	42	8
HOFFMAN, Margaret, 283 E. 3d St	44	5
HALVEY, Annie, 422 W. 26th St	4	8
ISAACS, Elizabeth, 162 E. 74th St	51	8
JOHNSON, Geraldine, Foundling Hosp	1	9
KNITTWEIS, F. H., 713 E. 144th St	41	6
KLEE, Catharine, 200 Allen St	70	6
KNOBLOCH, Philip, 159 E. 82d St	68	6
KUENSTNER, Anthony, 458 3d Av	14	6
KOLLONNECK, Anna, 418½ E. 9th St	38	7
KARDA, Anna F., 139 W. 117th St	30	8
KELLY, Ellen, [illegible] W. 44th St	69	7
KOPAS, Annie, 502 E. 71st St	1	6
KUTIL, Charles, 1,422 Avenue A	56	5
KOELL, Lizzie, 1,597 Madison Av	30	8
LAWRENCE, Louisa, 207 W. 124th St	70	8
LOEB, Dora, 978 1st Av	82	8
LARNEY, Annie, 325 E. 38th St	56	6
LAWLOR, Mary, 17 Hamilton St	45	7
MILN, Max, 307 W. 145th St	22	8
MATSON, Frank T., 2,107 2d Av	2	8
MATTHEWS, Thomas, 337 E. 59th St	1	7
MANTL, Abe, 59 Suffolk St	4	8
MULLANE, Daniel E., 333 E. 69th St	38	8
NOYES, Barbara A., 2,153 7th Av	74	7
NAUBEIT, Barbara, Manh. State Hosp	31	6
NOONAN, Michael, 501 Greenwich St	72	7
O'CONNOR, Eliza, 522 W. 50th St	54	7
POSNER, Jacob, 204 E. 73d St	68	8
PURCELL, Elizabeth, 15 E. B'way	29	8
QUERIOLI, Gregois, 14 Carmine St	50	8
REGAN, Mary, 28th St., 9th and 10th Avs	59	6
READ, John, 100 Broad St	40	7
RICE, James G., 366 W. 127th St	1	8
RATTNER, Jacob 188 Monroe St	2	8
ROGERS, John J., 31 Oliver St	51	6
RAY, Stephen, 458 E. 148th St	46	8
SCHWARTZ, Samuel, 414 E. 72d St	25	4
SCHNABLE, Eugene, 26 E. 109th St	5	8
STEFFENS, John, 280 Bowery	45	8
SCHNEIDER, Willie, 6 Goerck St	1	8
SIKEN, Frances Y., 231 W. 4th St	27	9
SINGER, Rachel, 101 Norfolk St	1	9
SCHMIDT, August, Almshouse	52	7
STONE, Adele, Foundling Hospital	1	9
SWAN, Leonita, 88 W. 67th St	1	7
TOBIN, Edwin, 224 3d Av	58	6
TRACY, Bridget, 405 W. 44th St	84	7
TOEPFER, Magdalene, 206 E. 14th St	58	8
TURNER, Michael, 328 E. 22d St	59	7
URICOLO, Felice M., 24 Mulberry St	2	8
WARD, John, Albany, N. Y	68	9
WEICHOLZ, Fanny, 111 Ridge St	10	8
WHALEN, Elizabeth, 72 W. 142d St	80	7
WOOLF, Lizzie G., 215 E. 25th St	26	7
WILSON, William, 1,134 Home St	55	7
WESTERLY, Eliza, 346 W. 20th St	73	6
WHITE, Clara E., 41 E. 70th St	53	9

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALONSO, George, 143 Columbia St	1	8
BENAS, Charles, 484 Central Av	29	8
BABKE, Isidor, 380 Van Brunt St	1	8
BENJAMIN, Rachel, Long Island State Hospital	47	8
BUTLER, William, 199 21st St	49	7
BROWN, William, 226 Sands St	65	8
COVERT, John, 153 Oakland St	77	9
CAREY, Emilie, 79 Truxton St	1	8
CAHALL, Ellen, 183 Park Av	70	6
CLOBRIDGE, De Witt, 970 Gates Av	46	7
CODY, Ann, 117 Lynch St	57	9
DUFFY, John, 344 Hicks St	51	8
DONNELLY, Peter, 968 Atlantic Av	1	7
DURNIN, Catharine, 947 3d Av	53	7
DORAN, Sarah, 480 7th Av	63	8
DIETZ, Ada, 488A Chauncey St	3	7
DEXTER, Thomas, 391 8th St	72	6
DONNELLY, John, 107 Pearl St	20	7
EVERS, James, 305 St. Mark's Av	1	8
EGAN, Michael, Kings County Hosp	29	8
ENGSTRUND, Selma, 812 Pacific St	20	8
FRITZ, Lizzie, St. Catharine's Hosp	22	8
GONSALVES, Ethel, 127 Gold St	1	8
GALLAGHER, Patrick, 139½ 40th St	61	7
GEBHART, Mary, 228 Wyckoff Av	64	6
HEISENBUTTEL, George, 220 N. 6th	1	8
HANSON, Karl, Long Island College Hospital	63	8
HELLER, Augusta, 158 Sumpter Av	2	8
JOHNSON, Gustav, Brooklyn Hospital	22	7
JACOBS, Caroline, 849 Willoughby Av	64	8
KEIRNS, Sarah, 205 Gold St	32	8
KUBE, John, 157 Harmon St	1	8
LEVY, Tobias, 65 Boerum St	1	8
LESLIE, Mary, 40 Wilson St	60	7
LOEBER, Rebecca, 47 Pulaski St	74	9
LAWSON, Rose, Kingston Avenue Hospital	5	6
MILLER, Jacob, 268 St. Nicholas Av	68	7
MIDDLECAMP, Elizabeth, 404 1st St	65	8
McLOUGHLIN, Mary, 769 4th Av	1	7
McINNERNEY, M., Kings County Hospital	48	5
McLOUGHLIN, M., 323 10th St	75	6
McGRATH, Mary, 164 S. Elliot Place	55	7
NOLAN, Veronica, 1,461 Gates Av	1	7
O'MAR, Joan, St. Peter's Hosp	84	8
O'GRADY, Mary, 22 Heywood St	1	8
PHELAN, Jane, 61 Bridge St	1	6
PAKELO, Felix, Long Island College Hospital	42	6
ROEDERER, Ottilie, 592 Quincy St	1	7
ROMANO, Alfonso, 2,358 Pacific St	2	8
SHERMAN, Bennie, 22 Cook St	2	8
SHAY, James, Long Island College Hospital	25	6
SEIGEL, S., 74 Johnson Av	35	8
THOMPSON, John, 13 Downing St	57	8
TOOMEY, Ellen, 958 3d Av	41	6
WINDSOR, Elizabeth, 68 Halsey St	75	8
WESTERKAMP, Anna, 101 Central Av	1	8
WEBER, Edward, 187 President St	23	8
WHITE, Mary, 186 54th St	61	8
WERNER, Frank, 44 Morgan Av	24	8

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FINANCIAL.

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REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including August Fifteenth, 1898.
New York, July 26th, 1898.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
New York, July 25th, 1898.
Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.
Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.
WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated Jan'y 4th, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of four thousand six hundred and two 39-100 dollars ($4,602.39.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of August, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Those Wall Street traders who have been aggressively working for a reaction for some days past yesterday succeeded, through the negative help of bull interests, in checking the buoyancy which has recently been showing. Stocks were reactionary, and throughout the list fractional net declines were scored.

***

Profit taking sales were to some extent responsible for declines, but the selling came chiefly from professional room traders who worked hard on the bear side. Also favoring the bear element was an evident disposition on the part of several of those factors, who for the past few days have been aggressive buyers, to stand aside and allow prices to harden around their present level. As has been heretofore pointed out the powerful interests now active on the bull side of the market have not been wholly in accord with the rapidity of the advance because it developed sooner than was expected, and before full lines of stocks were accumulated. Yesterday that good buying which has been so persistent of late appeared only when the market took its dips. It was evident that the bear contingent was given a freer rein than heretofore.

***

The traders theorized that the continued absence of details as to the Spanish note signified a hitch in the peace negotiations. Weakness of Spanish fours abroad was looked upon as confirming this reasoning. All day there were reports regarding the unsatisfactory tenor of the Spanish reply to this Government's peace proposals. Capital was also made out of the decrease in New York Central's July earnings, and out of rumors regarding the Government crop report, which is expected to-day.

***

Throughout the day, however, there was continued commission house buying of the dividend-paying stocks, and at no time were there any evidences of liquidation, except where profits were taken. The reaction was considered a healthy one by shrewd observers—one by which the market is likely to be materially bettered, and the bull position strengthened. In many quarters where bullish enthusiasm dominates much satisfaction was evinced that the reaction had taken place, and had not been productive of any more serious disturbance.

***

Again the short interest was considerably extended, and again there was a transfer of stocks from weak hands into strong ones. The market was active, transactions aggregating considerably more than 400,000 shares. Despite all the aggressive selling, losses amounting to as much as 1 per cent. were few and far between. On the other hand, several stocks in which there was small investment purchasing made substantial gains.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112; $5,000 fives, coupon, at 111⅝, seller 20 flat; $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝, and $41,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅞@105@104⅞.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	½	N. J. Central	½
Consol. Gas	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	1¾
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	½	U. S. Leather	¾
Lake Shore	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Missouri Pacific	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2¼	Manhattan Cons.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Consol. Ice	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Great North. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	¼	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Louis. & Nash	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Akron & Chi., 1st coupon off	1	Kan. C., Pitts & G. 1st	2
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Chi. & W. Ind. gen.	1¼	N. Y., C & St. L. 4s	1
Gen. Elec. deb 5s	1	Ohio & Southern 1st	1
		Tenn. C. & I., 1st Birm.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Or. S. L. inc. B	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,863,529; balance, $8,532,539; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $735,741.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼@1⅜ per cent. for short and 1⅜@1 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@8 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37½. Declined—St. Paul, ½, to 106½; Atchison, ⅜, to 14; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 56⅞, and New York Central, ¼, to 123¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 110 11-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £8,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, as compared with the last report: Cash on hand increased 5,200,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 560,000 marks, other securities decreased 5,186,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 28,560,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,635,530, against $8,058,305 in the preceding week and $7,488,644 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $281,795,476, against $239,835,515 in the corresponding period of last year.

SUGAR THE WEAK FEATURE.

Sugar Trust was yesterday conspicuously weak, selling down to 137 and making a loss [illegible] of more than two points for the day. Traders were the most persistent sellers of the stock, but it was evident that the support which has recently been given sugar had been withdrawn. No news regarding the property was in circulation except the old stories of the probability of continued aggressive trade war, which seemed to be repeated with more emphasis than for some time.

THE BIG FOUR COMBINATION.

It was reported yesterday upon high authority that negotiations looking to the acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad by Mr. J. P. Morgan and identified interests have been completed and that the road is now practically theirs.

This move is in line with the plans for the consolidation of Central Western lines, of which much has already been said heretofore in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Morgan-Vanderbilt interests have already acquired for the Big Four system the Monon property, which combination is shortly to be announced, inspired denials by Wall Street news agencies to the contrary notwithstanding. This new acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton means that the object of bringing into the Big Four combination the Chesapeake and Ohio as well as the smaller road is practically accomplished.

President M. E. Ingalls of Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio was in close consultation with Mr. Morgan for some time yesterday.

Recent strength of Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio stocks is explained by these developments. Yesterday Three C's was a feature of the market, showing great activity and selling up to 46. Before the close, however, traders made a drive on the stock and brought about a loss of the early gain.

Chesapeake and Ohio was conspicuously active and inside interests were steady buyers, although evidently trying to prevent any violent advance of the stock. London houses also bought Chesapeake, and in two or three investment quarters it seemed suddenly to have become a prime favorite.

PEOPLE'S GAS AFFAIRS.

People's Gas yesterday was the leader of the market in activity, and was one of the few conspicuous stocks making a substantial gain. On transactions of more than 50,000 shares it ran up sharply to above 103, after having sold down close to par. Reports that the troubles between People's Gas and the Indiana Natural Gas Company, in which Mr. E. C. Benedict has been figuring so prominently, have been settled were responsible for the stock's strength. These rumors came from wholly unreliable sources, but the way in which the Street placed confidence in them was indicative of the willingness with which every piece of good news is eagerly accepted. As soon as the rumors were put in circulation big buying orders in the stock appeared, no one stopping to ask whether they were true or not.

On the authority of insiders, however, it can be stated that as yet no actual settlement of the Indiana Gas matter has been reached. Negotiations looking toward a settlement are under way, as was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES some days ago, but these negotiations have not yet been completed. Insiders say, however, that Gov. Flower and other officers of the company now out of town are to be here to-day to attend a specially called meeting for the discussion of People's Gas affairs, at which the fight with the Indiana Natural Gas Company will be considered.

A ST. PAUL INCREASE.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of August, which were given out last night, are highly encouraging in view of the several large weekly decreases shown by the road. Last week's earnings were $624,759, an increase of $24,287 over the corresponding week of last year. These earnings are nearly $75,000 in excess of those of the first week of August, 1898, and nearly $90,000 greater than those of that week of 1895.

STORIES ON LEATHER.

United States Leather stocks were conspicuous yesterday, being both active and strong. Over 17,000 shares of the common and over 44,000 shares of the preferred changed hands. The former got up to 8⅝ and the latter to 69¾. Much of the buying seemed to come from inside sources. Many stories were in circulation to explain the strength. One told of new agreements between inside interests and Wall Street bull operators, another of improving trade conditions, and another, the most important, of a plan to be submitted by stockholders whereby 28 per cent. unpaid dividends on the preferred stock may be paid. Brokers acting for one of the big professional operators were the largest buyers of the stock.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DECREASE.

Current predictions of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar decrease in New York Central's earnings for July were shown yesterday to be partly true. The road's decrease for that month amounting to $334,000. The Street, however, paid little attention to the decrease. Rumonmongers have so persistently hippodromed the probability of a decrease that all adverse effect had been well discounted. Wall Street had time to learn that smaller earnings might come from operations by the new management of the property, which will ultimately result in great savings for stockholders, and also to remember that the method of calculating earnings changed in July last year, making comparisons unreliable.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit had another handsome increase in Monday's earnings, which were nearly $19,000, a gain of $4,644 over the corresponding day of last year. Again yesterday Saratoga houses were buyers of the stock, and Wall Street friends of Gov. Flower were inclined to talk immediately higher prices for Brooklyn Rapid Transit because of the Governor's return to New York to-day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the traders' targets yesterday, and they sold it continuously. They did not succeed, however, in cutting down its price to any extent.

GRANGER STEADINESS.

In the Grangers yesterday there was considerable profit taking, and also much selling by room traders, who probably reasoned that because of their recent buoyancy the stocks should prove most vulnerable in a reactionary market. But with the exception of Burlington, which lost 1¼ per cent., none of the Grangers scored more than fractional declines. Commission houses were active purchasers of St. Paul, and that stock did not get below 106 all day. Again Rock Island was bought by inside interests and got up above 102. Later it dropped to 101, but before the close it had recovered to Monday's final figure. Northwest and Omaha made fractional losses on light transactions.

PITTSBURG CONFIDENCE.

It is notable that American financial strength is found equal to the conduct of a war and taking care of its own securities at the same time. There has been no sacrifice of stocks to foreigners as a result of the slight disturbance created by Spain. On the contrary there has been a steady purchase of securities already held abroad and an export movement of products of sufficient volume to pay for them. The United States has reached the position of a creditor country while yet in possession of [illegible] territory, and the future is bright before it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WARRANTED BUNKO-PROOF.

Still in sackcloth and ashes, Boston investors have evolved from their Electrolytic Marine Salts experience a new set of commandments to govern the future financial operations of the gullible easy ones of the Hub. Here are the Boston laws as set forth by The Herald of that city:

1. Never invest in a secret. Any secret of commercial value can be patented, and then it ceases to be a secret.

2. Prove all propositions inviting investment capital by the law of reason and common sense.

3. Invest blindly in nothing. Any proposition which merits enlistment of money deserves and should covet investigation.

4. Commit money to no enterprise simply because high-sounding names appear in the prospectus or in the Board of Management. Earls and lords may lend their names to worthless things for a consideration.

5. Do not let a man's religious professions or affiliations close the mind to the exercise of the reasoning faculties. It is no offense to an honest man to test his honesty. Truth shines under exposure.

6. Invest in no enterprise whose operations are a sealed book to the body of shareholders in such concern. There are plenty of tried enterprises for the investment of capital. Risk multiplies with the promise of profits.

7. Inquire carefully into concerns having large nominal capital and small par value. The inference is that they are conceived in a purpose to benefit a few people at the expense of the many. Meritorious undertakings rarely need in this age a brass band to attract the attention of capital.

8. Let not the early non-success and present success of going concerns persuade that every new discovery or invention will duplicate that success. Promising undertakings that have failed have probably entailed heavier losses than successful concerns have netted gains.

9. Enthrone reason and let it use fancy and imagination for a footstool in all matters of business and investment. Men are not giving away dollars for dimes in the present age. Put away all such absurd notions.

A COLORADO GOLD STRIKE.

Reports were received in Wall Street yesterday of a strike of ore assaying $185 to the ton, made in the Lagonda gold mines in Boulder County, Col. This announcement was followed by a sudden rise of 10 points, to 35, in the company's stock and on the Mining Exchange the news seemed to bring about a generally better feeling.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Vote of the stockholders of Metropolitan Street Railway to increase the company's capital stock from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Rumors that the preferred stockholders of the United States Leather Company intend to submit a proposition to the Directors for the payment of the 28 per cent. unpaid cumulative dividends on that stock.

Success of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's Pacific Steamship Line to the Orient.

Declaration of the regular dividend of 3 per cent. on Standard Oil shares and an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Advance of 25 points in Boston and Albany's price in the Boston market to 250 bid.

No award of the New York City bonds pending an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, expected to-day, on the legality of the two highest bids.

Postponement of the meeting of executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul roads to devise means for stopping the demoralization in rates.

Statement that contracts have been awarded for ten new consolidated engines for the Union Pacific, to be delivered by Oct. 1.

Decrease of $422,775 in exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $146,886 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $2,531 in Iowa Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $129,897 for the fiscal year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Chicago and Western Michigan, $3,664; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, $473.

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Western New York and Pennsylvania showed a decrease of $8,100.

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St. Paul showed an increase for the first week in August of $24,287; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf an increase for the first week in August of $12,591, and West Chicago Street Railway an increase of $889.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
4th week July	$44,527	$40,863	$44,734
From Jan. 1	984,314	858,458	761,261
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
4th week July	$29,839	$29,366	$32,409
From Jan. 1	795,980	679,580	638,270
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	673	339
1st week Aug.	$67,281	$54,640	$16,607
From Jan. 1	1,866,585	1,142,822	396,062
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month July	$3,298,217	$3,632,249	$3,485,488
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Aug. 7	78,918	78,029	......
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
4th week July	$88,200	$96,300	$91,900
Month	257,200	278,200	275,[illegible]

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for June—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$98,429	$60,846	[illegible]
Op. expenses	70,196	48,833	[illegible]
Net earnings	28,233	12,013	[illegible]
Int. and taxes	20,000	19,000	[illegible]
Surplus	8,233	*6,987	[illegible]
From Nov. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,058,077	739,666	318,411
Net earnings	384,600	200,053	184,547
Surplus	126,600	......	......
*Deficit.			
IOWA CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	157,850	134,711	[illegible]
Op. expenses	113,484	92,886	[illegible]
Net earnings	44,366	41,835	[illegible]
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,874,410	1,565,[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	599,661	470,[illegible]	[illegible]
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,[illegible]	6,168
1st week Aug.	$624,759	$600,[illegible]	[illegible],247
From July 1	3,150,050	3,313,[illegible]	[illegible],483

WABASH for June—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,081,160	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	813,372	[illegible]	774,689
Net earnings	267,788	[illegible]	304,866
Prop. ex. to gross	75¼	[illegible]	79
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	13,207,862	[illegible]	12,807,148
Net earnings	3,908,083	[illegible]	3,564,539
Prop. ex. to gross	70¼	[illegible]	72¼
Total income	3,998,041	[illegible]	2,768,343
Surplus	461,496	[illegible]	31,800

BROKERS' ADVERTISING METHODS

The Cotton Exchange Aims a Blow at Objectionable Practices.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has taken further action in regard to methods of advertising that are regarded as objectionable. On the bulletin board of the Exchange is posted this amendment to the rules. The amendment will be one of those Exchange rules whose violation carries the penalty of suspension:

For the publishing, or permitting to be published, in his own name or that of his firm, in newspapers, circulars, or otherwise, of any advertisement which contains any misstatement of facts, or is otherwise calculated, whether by direct or implied misrepresentation or unfair concealment of facts to mislead the public, or which contains a request for money to be sent as margin for operations or discretionary orders, or any other matter which shall tend to bring discredit upon the business of dealers or brokers in cotton, [illegible] the Exchange, or [illegible]

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Local operators attended to-day almost wholly to home roads, nearly all of which made good advances. Boston and Albany was the leader, and gave the Street a genuine surprise by pushing up 22 points, to 225, its highest point on record. The transactions were limited, not reaching 50 shares all told. Some of the best houses on the Street were the buyers. An active demand for New Haven lifted that stock to 198½, its highest point since 1894, and served also to give "color" to the report—not yet capable of confirmation—that a big consolidation project is ending. A somewhat significant fact in connection with this home railroad buying has been a three-point advance in Fitchburg preferred to 106, another high record point. The copper stocks also displayed a good degree of strength to-day. Calumet and Hecla was up 5 points, to 580. Old Dominion touched 28, Baltic sold at 19, Butte went to 26¾, and Montana as high as 210. The general list was well sustained.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 2½@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	227
Boston & Lowell	224	225
Boston & Maine	164	165
Boston & Maine preferred	161	165
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124⅝	124½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119	121
Fitchburg pf.	105½	106
Maine Central	131	..
Old Colony	198½	195
West End	86½	87
West End pf.	104¾	105

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4¼	..
Arnold	17	17¼
Atlantic	27½	28
Boston & Montana	209½	210
Butte & Boston	26⅝	26⅞
Calumet & Hecla	575	780
Centennial	14⅞	15¼
Franklin	13	13½
Osceola	50⅝	51¼
Quincy	118	..
Tamarack	158	..
Tecumseh	2½	2¾
Wolverine	24⅝	25

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	..	280
Dominion Coal	22¼	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	182½	185
Erie Telephone	71	..
General Electric pf.	96	..
Illinois Steel	61	62¼
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Philadelphia Company	34	..
United States Oil	14¼	14¾
Westinghouse Electric	29⅝	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57½	58

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5½	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅝	27½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable excitement was caused in the outside security market yesterday over the movement of Glucose common. This industrial sold up to 62, closing at that figure. To prospective dividends is attributed an investment demand which has absorbed speculative holdings. At the present price of the preferred and common there is a showing of 90 per cent. profit to the original subscriber. Standard Oil declared its regular 3 per cent. dividend and an extra one of 2 per cent. This is the smallest quarterly dividend of the year. The stock, however, made an advance yesterday, and it is being freely predicted that the next quarter's dividend figures will be very much higher.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook. Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅛	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	183
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	116	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7⅝	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅝	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	145½
Standard Gas preferred	156	163
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	18	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	61⅝	62
Glucose pf.	109	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	413	414
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,022.65 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .38, 300 Hale and Norcross at .68, 200 Mexican at .13 100 Standard at 1.60, 1,000 Work at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .12⅝, buyer 30; 4,000 Justine at .02¼ cash @.03 cash, and 90,000 Sentinel at .002½ cash @.003.

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Closing bids for Mining Stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Moulton	.20
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.09	Ophir	.14
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick, Cons'd.	.09	Potosi	.10
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver, pf.	3.50
Chollar	.14	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.25	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Consol.	.10	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.08	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.60	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Julia Consol.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.15
Leadville, Con.	.08	Union	.12
Little Chief	.20	Work	.05
Mexican	.07		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.30¼	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10⅝	Lillie	.97½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Alamo	.02⅝	Mount Rosa	.11⅝
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.71	Portland	1.20
Cripple Creek Con.	.07½	Sentinel	.002½
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.13½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04½
Elkton	1.00		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	175
American Ex.	170	Manhattan	225
Broadway	228	Market & Fulton	225
Central National	168	Mechanics'	175
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chemical	3700	Mercantile	167
City	1000	Merchants'	150
Citizens	125	Merchants' Ex.	117
Commerce	200	Metropolis	390
Continental	125	Nassau	150
Corn Exchange	275	New York	235
East River	130	New York County	1000
First Nat. of S. I.	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	128
Gallatin National	300	Republic	150
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	380	State of New York	105
Hudson River	140	West Side	275
Importers & Trad.	480	Western National	150
Irving	147½		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The market had a strong and a weak spot to-day. The weak stocks were the leading industrials. United Gas sagged off to 123, Pennsylvania Manufacturing declined to 20, Electric Storage Battery common dropped 1, to 33¼, and the preferred to 41. Trading in these issues was less active, but for the first time in weeks the selling was better than the buying. It was, however, only profit taking. The tractions were decidedly strong. Consolidated of New Jersey sold up to 50½ for the first time in its history. Union crossed 20, to 20¼, a figure it had not reached before since the original boom in the stock, made shortly after the consolidation. Some realizing was noticed in Choctaw preferred, but the common was firm, as was the general railroad list. The close was steady at these prices.

Lehigh Valley	20⅝	20⅞
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	30⅞	31
Pennsylvania	59¼	59½
Reading t. c.	9 1-16	9⅛
Reading 2d pf.	10	10⅛
St. Paul	103⅝	103¾
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	158¾	159
Philadelphia Traction	93	93¼
Baltimore Cons.	22⅝	22⅞
Union Traction	20	20¼
Electric Storage	33¼	34
Electric Storage pf.	41	42
United Gas Improvement	123	123¼
Welsbach Light	51½	52
New Jersey Traction	50⅛	50⅝
American R. E. L.	2⅝	3
Marsden	5⅝	5¾
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s pf.	20	20½
Choctaw	24⅝	24⅞
Choctaw pf.	40½	40⅝
Electric and People's 4s	94⅛	94¼
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	103⅛	103⅜
Cons. T. Pitts	16½	16⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	52½	53

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The market was generally higher to-day. Biscuit common was active between 31½ and 32½, closing at 31⅝. The preferred opened at 97½ and touched 98¼, closing at 98⅜. Steel and Wire common opened at 38⅝, but dropped, closing at 37½. Match opened at 139½, sold up to 140, and closed at 139⅝. North Chicago opened at 212⅝, and after touching 212, closed at 213. West Chicago sold at the opening at 93½, account, touching 94, and at 93¼ regular. Former closed at 93⅞, latter at 93½. Metropolitan receipts were up, selling for 2.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	27
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58¼
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	139½
National Biscuit Co. com.	31⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98⅛
Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	28
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49
N. Chi. St. R. R.	212
W. Chi. St. R. R.	93⅞
S. Side El. R. R.	59⅝
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	18½
American Steel & Wire com.	37
American Steel & Wire pf.	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	..
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.13	.14
Bullion	.02	.01
Caledonia	.16	..
Challenge Con	..	.12
Chollar	.16	.18
Confidence	.35	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.33	.35
Crown Point	.08	.07
Gould & Curry	.12	.13
Hale & Norcross	.70	.65
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental Con	.52	.52
Ophir	.16	.17
Overman	.05	.04
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.09	.09
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.47	.50
Silver Hill	.10	.10
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18

Silver bars, 58½c; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 15c; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅝
Anaconda	36	40	37	40
Anchoria	71	71¼	71	71¼
Argentum	20½	22½	20	22½
Battle Mountain	35	35¾	34½	35½
Columbine Victor	16⅛	18	16⅝	18
Consolidated	8	8¼	7½	8
El Paso	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8¼
Elkton	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
Gibson	19⅝	21	19½	20
Gold Coin	97	97⅝	98⅝	98⅞
Gold King	56	57	55	59
Golden Fleece	22	24½	22	25
Garfield	11⅝	11⅞	11½	12
Isabella	23	23⅛	23½	24
Independence	52	53	50	51
Jackpot	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½
Jefferson	50	51	50	51
Lillie	98¼	99¼	97½	99⅞
Matoa	22⅞	23	22	22⅞
Moon Anchor	98⅞	99¼	98	98⅞
Pharmacist	2⅞	3	2⅝	3
Portland	120	120⅞	120⅞	121½
Rawlings	22	22¼	21½	22
Rosa	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Union	12½	12⅞	13⅞	14
Work	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	6

The Standard Brewing Company.

The brewery of the Mount Vernon Consumers' Brewing Company, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, has been purchased for $550,000 by the Standard Brewing Company, which has been formed by retail liquor dealers in opposition to the Beer Trust. The output of the brewery is said to be 250,000 barrels a year.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over three-fourths of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898, accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

London, July 28th, 1898.
Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.
Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of George M. Wright, Esq., Assignee.)
$7,000 Hampton Roads Hotel 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Jan'y, 1895, Coup.
100 shs. Hampton Roads Hotel Co.
$368.70 Note E. N. Anable, due Jan. 1, 1900, Int. 5 p. c. from Jan. 1, 1897.
$300 Bond F. J. Stone, due May 1, 1899, 6 p. c. Int. from Apl. 12, 1898, secured by Mtge. on lot at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
(By order of Administrator.)
4 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
3 shs. Continental Nat. Bank.
3 shs. National Park Bank.
4 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R.
2 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. pref.
4 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
4 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
6 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
7 shs. Continental Ins. Co.
6 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$2,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. Ry. (C. & L. Div.) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
$500 Chic., Bur. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1926.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Wilmington & New Castle R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1926.
$5,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1937, (hypd.)
50 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
39 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins.
$10,000 American Type Founders Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$20,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 13, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.
The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1898.
Notice.—A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of September next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

184th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
NEW YORK, July 27, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable on Aug. 15th next to stockholders of record on Aug. 3d. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Asst. Treas.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.,
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, August 8, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15, 1898, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. August 11. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. August 15, 1898.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1898, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 2d, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, July 27, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	21	Adams Express	103⅜	106	103⅜	106	.....
27½	28	2,835	American Cotton Oil	27½	28¼	27½	27⅞	+ ¼
81½	82½	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82½	82½	+ ¼
29	29½	1,485	American Malting Co.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29½	.....
84½	84⅞	3,120	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84	85⅝	84	84⅞	+1
13½	14	2,150	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
37⅞	38	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
137½	137⅝	35,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139½	139½	137	137½	−2⅛
114¼	114⅜	190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	.....
37⅞	38	950	Am. Steel & Wire	38½	38½	37½	37⅞	−1⅛
90¼	90⅜	900	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89⅝	90	89½	90	+ ⅜
128⅞	129	7,050	American Tobacco	128⅞	129¼	128¼	128⅝	− ½
87½	88	200	Ann Arbor pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87½	− ½
13⅝	13⅞	580	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
34⅞	35	8,668	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	35	− ⅜
3⅝	3⅞	4,300	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ¼
60⅝	61	24,045	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61¼	61⅝	59⅝	60⅝	− ⅜
126½	128	95	Brooklyn Union Gas	126½	127	126½	127	.....
..	..	1,080	Brunswick City	12½	13	12½	12½	− ¼
54	54¼	260	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
82¼	83	500	Canadian Pacific	83¼	83¼	83	83	−1
24¼	24⅜	16,785	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
112¼	112½	21,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112⅜	113⅛	112¼	112¼	−1¼
58	58⅝	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
107	108	125	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	.....
15⅛	15⅜	4,085	Chicago Great West.	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	− ⅜
40	40⅜	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	40⅜	41⅛	40⅜	41⅛	− ⅛
28⅝	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30	30	30	30	+ ½
10	10¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
33	36	231	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
103½	103⅝	23,278	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103½	103⅜	103	103½	− ⅛
152½	153¼	258	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	153	153	153	153	.....
133½	133⅝	2,080	Chicago & Northw.	134¼	134¼	133½	133⅝	− ⅛
101⅞	102	22,474	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102	102¼	101	101⅞	.....
7⅝	8½	20	Chi. Term Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
29	30	25	Chi. Term Trans. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	.....
44¼	44⅜	14,001	C., C., C. & St. L.	44½	46	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
..	..	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86½	86	86½	− ½
14¼	14½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	− ⅛
22⅝	23	870	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ¼
5	6½	70	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
15⅝	17	47	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
199½	199⅝	1,375	Consolidated Gas	199	200	199	199⅝	+ ¾
38½	39	110	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	−1
108	109	825	Delaware & Hudson	108⅜	109	108⅜	109	+ ½
50⅝	51	490	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	+ ½
17⅛	18	8,010	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17½	18	17½	17½	+ ½
13⅝	13⅞	20	Erie	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	.....
36	36¼	418	Erie 1st pf.	36	36¼	36	36¼	.....
12	14	400	Ft. W. & R. G.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
39⅝	40	920	General Electric	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	− ¼
131	131¼	200	Great Northern pf.	131	131	131	131	+ 1
25¼	25⅜	823	Hawaiian Sugar	25¼	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
108⅛	108½	264	Illinois Central	109	109	108⅛	108½	− ½
61	62¼	900	Illinois Steel Co.	62¼	62⅜	62	62¼	+ ¼
86	87	50	Iowa Central pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
16⅞	17	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
53⅞	54	765	Laclede Gas	54	54⅝	54	54¼	+ ¼
73½	74	235	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73½	73	73½	.....
194	196	100	Lake Shore	196	196	196	196	+1½
55¼	55⅝	6,870	Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞	55¼	− ⅜
106⅞	107	8,995	Manhattan Con	107½	107½	106½	106⅞	− ⅜
158½	159	1,550	Metropolitan St. Ry.	157⅝	158⅝	157⅝	158½	+ ¼
60¼	61½	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	.....
75	75¾	100	Minnesota Iron	75	75	75	75	− ¼
11½	12	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
35⅞	36	6,725	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35½	36⅜	35¼	36	+ ½
37⅝	37⅞	10,680	Missouri Pacific	37½	38⅛	37¼	37⅝	+ ½
28	28½	100	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	+ ½
31½	31⅞	510	National Biscuit	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31½	.....
97½	98½	300	National Biscuit pf.	98½	99¼	98¼	99¼	+4½
37	37⅞	1,752	National Lead Co.	37	37½	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅛
110	111½	141	National Lead Co. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
7½	8	225	National Linseed Oil	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
92½	93	800	New Jersey Central	92	92½	92	92½	+ ½
68½	69¼	375	New York Air Brake	68½	69⅝	68½	69⅝	+ ⅝
119½	119⅝	2,816	New York Central	119⅞	120	119½	119⅝	− ⅛
193	194	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	− ⅞
13	14	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
60	78	120	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	76	76	76	76	+1
54½	55	987	Norfolk & West. pf.	55	55¼	54⅝	55	− ¼
6⅞	7	100	North American	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
30⅝	30⅞	6,130	Northern Pacific	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅝
73⅞	74	8,895	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅛	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	− ⅜
15⅜	15⅝	577	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	− ¼
53	54	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	53	53	53	53	.....
73¼	74	...	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1
36½	37½	450	Pacific Coast	37¼	37¼	36½	36½	− ½
57	60	160	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
32	32¼	3,025	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
118¼	118½	1,105	Pennsylvania R. R.	119	119	118⅜	118⅜	.....
102⅛	102⅜	49,985	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅝	103⅛	100¼	102⅜	+1⅜
43½	45	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	− ½
65½	66	460	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	− ½
190	191	810	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	190½	190½	190	190	−1½
18¼	18½	750	Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	2,220	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	42⅝	42⅞	− ⅛
21⅛	21½	150	Reading 2d pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
18¼	20	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	.....
7⅝	8	748	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	.....
30⅝	30¾	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝	− ⅛
161½	163	100	St. P., Minn. & Man.	161	161	161	161	−1
84⅝	84¾	1,725	St. Paul & Omaha	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	− ½
21⅝	22	300	Southern Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	.....
32⅞	33	2,630	Southern Railway pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	− ⅜
26½	26¾	1,615	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27	26¼	26½	− ½
12⅝	13	250	Texas Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅝
25	25¼	4,880	Union Pacific	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	− ⅛
63⅛	63¼	11,313	Union Pacific pf.	63⅝	63⅝	62⅞	63	− ⅜
5	5¼	2,250	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅛	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
40	44	50	United States Express	43	43	43	43	.....
8⅜	8½	17,370	United States Leather	8	8⅜	8	8½	+ ⅜
71½	71⅝	42,898	U. S. Leather pf.	71	72¼	70⅝	71½	+ 1
39⅝	40⅛	5,720	United States Rubber	41	41¼	39⅝	40⅛	−1½
98⅝	98⅞	2,410	U. S. Rubber pf.	99	99⅛	98⅛	98⅞	− ⅝
7⅝	7⅞	150	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
20	20¼	2,060	Wabash pf.	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅛	− ⅛
93	..	300	West Chicago Street	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	.....
93⅝	94	4,411	Western Union Tel.	94⅛	94¼	93⅝	93⅞	− ⅜
1½	2	1,660	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅝
12½	13	110	W. & L.E. pf.,$3 as.pd.	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
2¼	2½	200	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....

Sales..... 429,401

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. C.	35	42
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅝	104⅞	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	37
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Consol. Ice pf.	90⅝	92	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Del., L. & W.	150	152	Nor. & West.	14½	16
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112⅝	Den. & R. G.	12	12⅝	Ont. Mining	4	5
4s, r., 1925	127½	128½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Oregon S. L.	29	31
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½	Detroit Gas	58	60	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	89
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Penn. Coal	340	..
5s, c., 1904	112	113	E. E. Il. of N. Y.	129	133	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	Peo. & East.	3½	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	171½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie 2d pf.	18	19	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Quicksilver	1¾	..
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Homestake	52	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Am. Express	133	138	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Rome, W. & O.	128⅜	..
Am. T. & C.	93½	97	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	Rio Gr. W.	28	29½
Am. Tobacco pf.	130	133	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio Gr. W. pf.	67	68½
Ann Arbor	10	12	Kan. & Mich.	5	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7⅝
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	59	61
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	65	66
Boston A. L.	105	108	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. L. S. W.	5⅝	6
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	King. & Pem.	4⅝	9¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	12	12¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	St. Paul & Dul.	25	27
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	L. E. & W.	14½	15	St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	91
Central Pacific	16¼	17	Long Island	58	62	St. Paul & O. pf.	153	160
Chi. & Alton	159½	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Sil. bull. certfs.	58½	59½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W., Deb.	71	74	Mexican Central	5	5¼	Southern Ry.	8¾	9
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¾
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Mich. Cent.	108½	109	Third Avenue	177	180
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Minn. & St. L.	28⅞	29½	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89½	90	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	75	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8
Col. & H. Coal	4¾	5¼	Morris & Essex	173	175			
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½	Nat. Starch	6½	7			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83			
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,980	Am. Sug. Ref.	139¼	139¼	137	137⅝
60	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	38¼	38½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
280	Am. Tobacco	129	129¼	128¼	128½
60	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
420	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35½	35¼	34⅞	35¼
80	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
5,190	B'lyn Rapid T.	61¼	61⅝	60	61
50	C., C., C. & St. L.	45	45¼	45	45¼
6,270	C., B. & Q.	112⅝	113	112½	112⅝
7,970	C., M. & St. P.	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
4,600	C., R. I. & P.	102¼	102¼	101	101½
20	Chicago & N. W.	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝
60	Central of N. J.	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	92¼
360	Ches. & Ohio	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
60	Gen. Electric	40½	40½	39⅝	39⅝
1,390	Louis. & Nash.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55¼
620	Manhattan	107¼	107⅜	106⅝	107
1,460	Mo. Pacific	37⅝	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝
50	M., K. & T. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35
10	N. Y. Central	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
300	N. Pacific	31⅛	31⅛	31	31
920	N. Pacific pf.	74⅛	74⅛	74	74
6,610	People's Gas	100⅝	103	100¼	102⅝
40	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
40	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	42⅞	43
80	Southern pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
120	Tenn. C. & I.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
20	Union Pacific	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
750	Union Pacific pf.	63⅛	63⅛	63	63
170	U. S. Rubber	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
5,520	U. S. Leath. pf.	71	72⅛	70⅞	71⅞
340	West. Union	94	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛

71,940.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	72½	72½	72½	72½
3,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
8,000	Tex. Pacific 2d.	43½	43½	43½	43½
6,000	Wis. Central 1st.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞

$21,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$260,069,111
Gold reserve	190,252,696
Net silver	11,868,467
United States notes in the Treasury	48,282,735
Treasury notes of 1890	4,478,586
Total receipts this day	1,880,702
Total receipts this month	14,125,918
Total receipts this year	57,273,027
Total expenditures this day	1,758,000
Total expenditures this month	17,449,000
Total expenditures this year	91,712,475
Deposits in National banks	59,624,002
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	279,250
Government receipts from internal revenue	729,158
Customs	565,165
Miscellaneous	62,378

$3,000,000 FOR WAR BONDS.

Most of the Amount Was Received from Brokers' Offices.

It was estimated at the Sub-Treasury yesterday that the receipts on account of war 3s allotment bonds for the day and Monday would reach nearly $3,000,000. Some of the payments were on the scale of a three-thousand-dollar allotment, and were from 20 to 98 per cent., the latter being in effect payment in full. The bulk of the business was from the offices of brokers who had bought up allotment claims.

ADOLPH SUTRO'S FORTUNE.

San Francisco's Prospects for a Share in Doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The final disposition of the fortune left by the late Adolph Sutro is still in doubt. When Dr. Emma Merritt was appointed guardian of her father, last February, the Sutro estate was appraised at $2,848,572. Its real value, however, is believed to be much more. It is said that sons and daughters will share equally in its distribution.

It had long been ex-Mayor Sutro's desire and intention to give the Sutro Heights property and the Sutro Library to the people of San Francisco. Whether the conditions of his illness prevented him from carrying out his plan is yet to be made known.

FORMER DIRECTORS SUED.

Accusations Against the Bay State Beneficiary Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—Receivers Bliss and Hyde of the defunct Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield and Boston have filed suits against ex-officials of the concern for amounts aggregating $300,000. The suits arise from the belief of the receivers, that the ex-Directors have failed to account for amounts aggregating over $100,000.

The receivers allege that at one time Westfield officers sold rights of the company to a Boston clique for $90,000, and that later the rights were sold back to Westfield parties at $70,000, and in this way, the receivers claim, the rights of the many thousands of members were used for merely speculative purposes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Akron & C Junc 1st, Coupon Off
5,000.....105
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
3,000.....98⅝
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
5,000.....72⅝
2,000.....72½
16,000.....72⅝
23,000.....72½
10,000.....72¼
16,000.....72½
1,000c.....72½
10,000.....72¼
17,000.....72⅝
5,000.....72¼
1,000.....72½
29,000.....72
5,000.....72½
Gen 4s
24,000.....95⅜
2,000.....95½
70,000.....95¼
16,000.....95⅝
17,000.....95⅜
Atlantic & Danv 1st
5,000.....99¼
Balt Belt 1st Gtd
2,000.....100
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs
5,000.....113
B & O Con 5s, 1988
5,000.....116½
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
20,000.....114¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000.....91
10,000.....91¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
5,000.....104¼
2,000.....104
5,000.....104¼
3,000.....104
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
35,000.....115
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000.....108½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
28,000.....90⅝
26,000.....90½
17,000.....90
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
5,000.....42⅝
5,000.....43
5,000.....42⅝
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
2,000.....13⅛
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1899
5,000.....103
Ches & O Gen 4½s
55,000.....88
9,000.....88¼
2,000.....88⅜
50,000.....88¼
5,000.....88⅜
17,000.....88½
5,000.....88⅜
10,000.....88¼
2,000.....88½
2,000.....88⅝
45,000.....88
5,000.....88¼
10,000.....88½
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s
2,000.....105
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000.....108½
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000.....115½
5,000.....115⅜
25,000.....115½
5,000.....115
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
2,000.....108
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000.....113
7,000s20f.....113
2,000.....113⅛
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 5s
10,000.....91
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
5,000.....106
Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s
3,000.....103
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
25,000.....104⅝
25,000.....104⅞
24,000.....105
Registered
35,000.....104⅞
35,000.....105
Chic Term Tran 4s
6,000.....88⅝
10,000.....88¾
4,000.....88⅝
Chic & W Ind G M
15,000.....120
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid
6,000.....81
Den & Rio Grande 1st
10,000.....111¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000.....94
25,000.....95
5,000.....93⅝
20,000.....93½
10,000.....94
6,000.....94½
8,000.....93½
Erie Gen Lien 4s
4,000.....75
3,000.....74¾
5,000.....74½
Ft Wth & D C 1st
5,000.....74
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
10,000.....93½
10,000.....93
25,000.....93¼
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000.....62⅝
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
3,000.....106
5,000.....107¼
Green Bay & W Deb B
10,000.....5⅛
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
7,000.....82
Illinois Central, St Louis Div 3½s
5,000.....98⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000.....103½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
2,000.....74⅝
10,000.....75½
5,000.....76
11,000.....76½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
9,000.....104
Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented
5,000.....100½
Louisv, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000.....40
Metropolitan Elev 2d
13,000.....108½
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000.....77½
4,000.....77¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st
2,000.....100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
8,500.....90⅝
5,000.....91
8,000.....90⅞
26,000.....91
20,000.....91¼
35,000.....91⅛
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
15,000.....64¼
10,000.....64⅝
26,000.....64½
15,000.....64¼
25,000.....64⅝
63,000.....64¼
6,000.....64⅝
6,000.....64¼
1,000.....64⅝
40,000.....64¼
5,000.....64⅝
10,000s20f.....64⅝
6,000.....64⅝
45,000.....65
19,000.....65⅛
10,000s20f.....65⅛
10,000.....65⅛
52,000.....65
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000.....86
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s
10,000.....88
Mo Pac 1st Cons
5,000.....106
12,000.....106¼
81,000.....106
12,000.....106⅛
Mo Pac Trust 5s
10,000.....86
10,000.....85⅞
10,000.....86
10,000.....86½
5,000.....85½
10,000.....86
2,000.....85½
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
10,000.....77⅝
20,000.....78
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
15,000.....80½
5,000.....80⅝
5,000.....81
2,000.....80⅝
15,000.....80½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
10,000.....100
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000.....103½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s
17,000.....95¾
Mich Cent Col 3½s
25,000.....94½
3,000.....94⅝
30,000.....94⅝
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000.....107
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
9,000.....106½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
1,000.....101⅛
1,000.....101
3,000.....101⅛
1,000.....101
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st
1,000.....124
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
4,000.....87¼
1,000.....87
15,000.....87¼
1,000.....87
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
145,000.....65½
10,000.....65⅝
3,000.....65¼
35,000.....65⅝
20,000.....65½
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
10,000.....100⅜
25,000.....100¼
Ohio & Miss Con
50,000s30f.....104
Oregon R & Nav 4s
1,000.....99¼
1,000.....99⅞
8,000s20f.....99¾
10,000.....99⅝
Ohio Southern 1st
10,000.....85½
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000.....127
Oregon Short Line, Inc A 5s
10,000.....80½
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000.....57
1,000.....57¼
1,000.....57
13,000.....57
1,000.....56⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000.....108¼
Peoria & Eastern 1st
5,000.....77½
5,000.....78
5,000.....78⅛
4,000.....77⅞
10,000.....78⅛
5,000.....77½
5,000.....78
Pittsburg & Wn 5s
5,000.....50
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
1,000.....92¼
Reading Co Gen 4s
17,000.....84
3,000.....83⅞
1,000.....83⅞
6,000.....83¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000s20f.....90
39,000.....90
16,000s20f.....90
1,000.....90
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
25,000.....96¼
St L & San Fran 4s
18,000.....79⅝
1,000.....79½
4,000.....79⅝
10,000.....79
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000.....119
St L Southwn 1st
12,000.....80½
St L Southwn 2d Inc
1,000.....32⅝
15,000.....32½
11,000s20f.....32⅝
San An & Ar P 4s
1,000.....60⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000.....89
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000.....108
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000.....108⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
97,000.....98
19,000.....97⅞
5,000.....98
Standard R & T Inc
5,000.....15½
Tenn C'l, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000.....86½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
1,000.....107
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
45,000.....43½
17,000.....43⅝
11,000.....43½
10,000.....43⅝
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
11,000.....91
Union Pacific 4s
31,000.....98⅝
70,000.....98½
2,000.....98⅝
8,000.....98½
42,000.....98⅝
15,000.....98½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
20,000.....75½
17,000.....75⅝
5,000.....75½
20,000.....75¼
20,000.....75½
25,000.....75¼
5,000.....75½
10,000.....75¼
3,000.....75¼
10,000.....75½
12,000.....75¼
23,000.....75⅛
10,000.....75½
7,000.....75⅝
9,000.....75⅝
Virginia Midland G M
2,000.....107½
Wabash 1st 5s
12,000.....111½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....89½
8,000.....89⅞
Wabash Deb, Series B
16,000.....29½
2,000.....29
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
10,000s20f.....58⅝
8,000.....59
15,000.....58⅞
Wisconsin Cen Co Inc
5,000.....5⅝
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
12,000.....54½
5,000.....54⅛
80,000.....54⅝
5,000.....54¼
5,000.....54
80,000.....54¼
10,000.....54
5,000.....53¾
5,000.....53½
10,000.....53⅝
21,000.....53½
10,000.....53⅝
10,000.....53⅞
10,000.....54
6,000.....54¼
13,000.....54
5,000.....53¾

Total sales.....$3,492,500

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HALL, DOWNING & STOWE.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday sold out the assets of Hall, Downing & Stowe, bicycle manufacturers' agents at 82 West Broadway, for $480.

CURNEN & STEINER.—Judgment for $5,072 was entered yesterday against Curnen & Steiner, importers of dolls and toys, of 519 Broadway, in favor of the Ninth National Bank, on a note of the firm Feb. 9, payable in four months. The firm made an assignment on Feb. 21.

MAURICE SIMON & CO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Maurice Simon, doing business as Maurice Simon & Co., cloak manufacturer at 324 Canal Street, for $1,360 in favor of Jacob H. Levene, and made a levy on the stock and fixtures, which were estimated worth only $250. Mr. Simon has been in business since December last when he became a partner in the firm of Meirowitz, Rosenthal & Simon, who dissolved on March 8. Meirowitz & Simon continued until May 19, when they dissolved, and Mr. Simon carried on the business alone.

JAMES ADAIR, JOHN PETTIT, AND OTHERS.—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed John Davis receiver of the rents of 108 Greenwich Street in a suit brought against James Adair, John Pettit, and others by Mary A. Chisolm to foreclose a mortgage of $50,000 made on June 19, 1896, by Mr. Adair. This is one of the pieces of property which formerly belonged to Mr. Pettit. It is a seven-story factory building. It is stated in the complaint that Mr. Pettit, who was the owner of the property, conveyed it to Mr. Adair on the day the mortgage was made, so that the latter could make the mortgage and thus relieve Mr. Pettit from any liability on the bond. Mr. Adair conveyed the property on April 12 last to Franklin U. Green, who now appears as the owner. Mr. Pettit, it is asserted, always acted as the owner of the premises in his dealings with the plaintiff; he paid the interest as it accrued up to Dec. 1 last, kept the buildings insured in his own name until recently, and Mr. Adair was believed to be merely a dummy for Mr. Pettit. The order appointing a receiver directs the tenants not to pay any rent to Mr. Pettit or Mr. Green or their agents and only to the receiver. The property has recently been appraised for the plaintiff as worth $40,000 and rentals $3,200. Taxes and water rent for 1897 amounting to $575 have not been paid.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Hunninghaus & Lindemann, manufacturers of window shades, picture moldings, &c., at 79 Walker Street, this city, with factories in Jersey City, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The total liabilities are $90,058, and assets of $90,532. The liabilities consist of secured claims, $37,000, of which $32,000 are mortgages on the factory property; unsecured claims, $51,796; priority claims, $1,262, wages and taxes. The assets consist of real estate, factory property, $42,000; tools and machinery, $6,362; stock, $22,300; accounts, $17,020; unliquidated claims, $2,000; cash, $850. The secured creditors are the Atlantic Trust Company, $20,000; William Wilson, Bristol, Penn., $10,000; Francis Hyde, $2,000, all of whom hold mortgages on the factory property; Adolph Schwarzman, $5,000, secured by a life insurance policy of Frederick L. Hunninghaus for $10,000. The principal unsecured creditors are Stewart Hartshorn Company, Newark, $9,562; Albert D. Smith, $16,133; W. H. Maurer, Philadelphia, $5,000; F. W. Maurer & Sons, Philadelphia, $4,684; Columbia Shade Cloth, $3,062. Mr. Hunninghaus has been in business since 1876, and Mr. Lindemann became a partner in 1881. Of late the firm had to meet low prices and sharp competition. Myer Kronacher is the attorney.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Max—Bourbon County Distilling Company	$200
A. F. ENGLEHARDT COMPANY—E. F. Kienle	198
BLANK, Rudolph, August, and Theodore—Aspell & Co.	67
BLINGLASS, Rose, and Kate M. Hehre—G. C. Andrae and others	219
BETTS, Edward S.—Barstow Stove Company	1,546
BEER, Paula—N. Katz and another, executor &c., deficiency	1,695
BARUCH, Solomon—G. Killing	275
BAILEY, Frank T.—H. Horton, receiver, &c.	1,528
CURTIS, George H.—L. Schwegler	78
CORNELL, Franklin—J. Haight	30
COTTER, Annie and John—Josephine N. Cowperthwait, as general guardian	637
COUTURE, Napoleon N.—J. and M. Haffen	377
CAULFIELD, Annie M.—J. and M. Haffen	410
CARPENTER, James O.—The Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	204
CHRYSTIE, John A., and Samuel M. Janney—T. Y. Midlen	556
CHILDS, John W.—C. F. Brooks	138
DONOHUE, Lawrence F.—Granger Brewing Company	863
DOWNING, Charles J.—Sidney Manufacturing Company	74
EISENBARTH, Anthony—L. Brass	146
FRANKL, Julian J.—E. J. Myers	325
FOSGATE, William R.—G. W. Martin and another	69
FICKEN, John M. and George H.—George E. Gossler and others	3,173
FUCHS, George—E. C. Hazard and others	105
GANNON, Patrick J.—D. Meschendorf	143
GLASER, Frederick—C. B. Merwin	80
HARNEY, Henry C.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	2,312
HINSDALE, William R.—I. Henderson	88
HORSFIELD, William—D. Master	228
HOEFFLER, Hattie—J. Beck	295
HARDY, William N.—Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Company	133
HOFFMAN, George, and John A. Lingerman—The H. Herman Lumber Company	382
IRWIN, Edward—S. J. Adler	107
KAUFMAN, Adolphus—J. L. Burhaus	228
KRONHEIMER, Louis M.—R. P. Palmenberg and others	49
KEHOE, John and Anna M.—J. J. Forcier	293
KEHOE, John and Anna M.—W. A. Lawin and others	304
KAUFMAN, Solomon B.—J. Hassall	72
KURTH, Max—R. R. Cornell and another	483
KELLY, Michael—J. Beck	216
KRAMER, Seligman—L. Sanchez & Co.	151
LIBOSHITZ, Hinda—Hamburg-American Packet Company, costs	25
MORRA, Antonio—J. & M. Haffen	543
MENGES, Edward E.—J. Palmer, Jr., and another	1,583
MAYER, Franz—P. C. Schnitzler	115
MEYER, James M. and James F.—E. F. Kienle	78
McKEON, Matthew J.—M. Katen, administratrix, &c.	350
McDANNOLD, Sarah W. and Reuben A.—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association, deficiency	2,002
McCLENNEN, Charles E.—George M. Wright, assignee	127
NICHOLAS, James—Malcom Brewing Company	928
QUINBY, James S.—H. Horton, receiver	33
ROBINSON, Alexander S.—H. A. Peck and another	87
RAYNOR, William H.—Hotel Metropole	129
RAYNOR, William H.—H. H. Vreeland and another, executors	226
SIMON, Maurice—J. H. Levine	1,360
SCANNELL, John F.—W. F. Kimber	78
SCOTT, John W.—National Union Bank of Dover, N. J.	211
SCOTT, John W.—National Union Bank of Dover, N. J.	127
STEINER, Edmund U., and Cornelius D. Curnen—Ninth National Bank of New York	5,072
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Dorsey	55
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Brennan	47
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Third National Bank of New York	2,211
TROOP, Marie H., and Margaret St. L. Hackett—Produce Exchange Trust Company	1,104
TAYLOR, Charles H.—J. J. Smith and others	1,042
TRELIGH, John M., and Matthew Kyle, administrators, &c.—Cynthia W. Robinson	26
TARLTON, John J.—J. H. Hudson, trustee	304
VAN GUILDER, William H.—Katharine H. Glavin	1,018
WYLIE, William H.—E. Gerli and another	1,486

Claims $5,000 from the State.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Joseph E. Ennis of Brooklyn filed a claim for $5,000 against the State to-day for a breach of contract on the part of the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital. Ennis entered into a contract with the hospital to furnish 25,000 tons of coal and the managers afterward repudiated the contract.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03 5-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 corn, 33@33⅛c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅛@33⅜c; No. 2 oats, 21⅛c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 25½@27½c; No. 2 rye, 44½@45c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89c; Northwest, 91c; prime timothy seed, $2.57½; mess pork, per barrel, $8.55@$8.80; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.17½@$5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.60; sugar, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

There was a steady market for cotton, for the most part, yesterday. The weather in the Mississippi and in the Atlantic States for the past twenty-four hours was altogether too moist to suit the shorts, and after the market had opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points there was a further advance of 2@3 points. But the "outside element" offered little or no support, and the market dropped back. The average for the day was decidedly unsatisfactory. The market was finally steady at a net gain of 2@4 points. Selling was checked by an official forecast from Washington indicating that general rains might be expected for last night for the district east of the Mississippi Valley. Some of the traders here are claiming that recent weather and crop accounts do not justify the large crop predictions made earlier in the season; that for the past six weeks there has been every reason to fear that the character and quantity of this year's growth of cotton have suffered from too much rain in the Mississippi Valley and east of that region, and from too little rain in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. This class of traders also claimed that there has been a steady accumulation of small accounts on the short side of the market which must aggregate a very considerable interest and become a pronounced factor for higher prices in the event of undoubted testimony against the crop. The monthly report is due from Washington to-day, and this should throw some light on the situation regarding points now in controversy.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled active and closed steady, with prices 1-16c higher on the basis of 6⅜c for middling upland and 6⅝c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5¾c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

Total yesterday, Great Britain, 523 bales; to Continent, 901 bales; thus far this week, Great Britain, 534 bales; Continent, 11,286 bales; since Sept. 1, Great Britain, 3,488,645 bales; France, 815,308 bales; Continent, 2,980,061 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.90@5.92
September	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.94@5.95
October	5.95	5.98	5.94	5.97@5.98
November	5.97	6.00	5.97	5.99@6.00
December	6.01	6.03	6.00	6.02@6.03
January	6.05	6.07	6.04	6.06@6.07
February	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.09@6.11
March	6.11	6.13	6.11	6.12@6.13
April	6.14	6.15	6.14	6.15@6.17
May	6.17	6.18	6.17	6.18@6.20

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Middling upland, 3 5/16d; January-February, 3.20½b; February-March, 3.21½s; March-April, 3.22b; April-May, 3.23s; May-June, 3.23½b; August, 3.26s; August-September, 3.24½b; September-October, 3.22½s; October-November, 3.21½s; November-December, 3.20½b; December-January, 3.20½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅜	71-7-16	70 7-16	71¼
December	69⅞	70 1-16	69⅞	70⅛
Corn—				
September	37⅛	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
December	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66½	66½	65⅝	66⅜
December	65	65⅛	64⅜	65⅛
May	67	67⅛	66⅜	67⅛
Corn—				
September	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	33
December	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜
May	35⅜	35 13-16	35⅜	35⅝
Oats—				
September	20⅞	20 15-16	20⅝	20⅞
May	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
Lard—				
September	$5.20	$5.22½	$5.17½	$5.22½
October	5.25	5.27½	5.22½	5.27½
Ribs—				
September	5.12½	5.17½	5.05	5.17½
October	5.15	5.20	5.10	5.17½
Pork—				
September	8.85	8.90	8.60	8.85
October	8.80	8.85	8.67½	8.85

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Although bulls were unable to make a stand early yesterday against vigorous bear actions, and tumbled over considerable long wheat upon the market, they took courage in the forenoon from heavy export purchases and forced shorts to cover hastily, so that final prices were only ⅜c below those of the previous day. The two important bear factors of yesterday morning were weak cables and a continued fear that receipts would become much larger. As arrivals were posted during the day, however, it was evident that no material increase was in sight, for the total at Winter wheat points was little better than half the receipts of a year ago, and arrivals at both Spring and Winter wheat centres proved to be 372,000 bushels smaller than for two days last week. Monday's heavy receipts at Chicago were explained by large shipments from Kansas points on old orders, and estimates for Wednesday fell back to the old level, amounting to only 93 cars. Local sentiment nevertheless remained partial to the bear side, and had it not been for the late export developments it is questionable whether shorts would have been so readily forced in. Through all the vagaries of the future list cash wheat in all markets mounts steadily upward, actual spot property being next to an unknown quantity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—August, 88c; September, 64½c; December, 62⅞c; No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 85⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—No. 1 Northern, 77⅞c; No. 2 Northern, old, 84c; new, 74@77c; September, 68⅛c.

DULUTH, Aug. 9.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 87c; August, 68⅞c; September, 66⅝c; December, 64½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, clips, 33¼c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 28@29½c; track, white, 33@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49@49½c, free on board, afloat; to arrive, 44@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 46@49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; feeding, 33½@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.90@$4.25; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.90. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40@90c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10-lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 12-lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 14-lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7⅜c; Western green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3 5-16c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—5.50c; city lard, 4.90@5c; refined, South America, 6.20c; Continent, 5.75c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 6s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures showed a larger volume of speculative activity yesterday than has been seen on 'Change for a long time. Some days ago indications of speculative energy were noticed abroad; then there was talk of a bull movement, having its source in the Havre market. Yesterday the transactions of Havre reached 109,000 bags, this being the largest total for that market for months past. Buying orders from abroad were the feature of the local market yesterday, an advance of 15 points at the strongest level of the session, after which there was a recession of 5@10 points, following liquidation and selling for short accounts. The rank and file of the local contingent do not appear to be in sympathy with the bullish overtures now being made by the European markets. There is a disposition to be cautious, however, as the run of receipts at Rio and Santos, taking one day with another, fails to justify the large crop predictions of the ultra bears, especially as the warehouse deliveries in the United States show a decided expansion and spot Brazilian coffee quotations have been marked up. The market for Brazilian coffee futures closed steady at a net gain of five points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
September	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
November	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
December	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
July	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$800. Hamburg—½ to ¾ pfennig net higher. Havre—1f net higher. January, 39; February, 39; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.50; June, 39.75; July, 39.75; August, 38.25; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.50; December, 38.75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.45; do, medium, choice, $1.30; do, pea, choice, $1.25; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.10@$1.20; do, red kidney, choice, $1.95@$2; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.85; do, white kidney, choice, $1.45@$1.50; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.45@$1.47½; do, Lima, California, $2.30@$2.32½; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, barrels, 90@92½c; do, bags, 90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 19c; firsts, 17½@18½c; thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; State, extras, 18½c; firsts, 17½@18c; thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; Western, June, extras, 19c; firsts, 18@18½c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 17c; firsts, 15½@16c; thirds to seconds, 13@15c; State dairy, tins, &c., 13@15½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15½@16c; firsts, 14@14½c; seconds, 13@13½c; Western dairy, finest, 15c; thirds to firsts, 12@14c; factory, June, extras, 14c; firsts, 13½c; current packed, finest, 13½c; seconds, 12½@13c; lower grades, 11@12c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored or white, fancy, 7¼c; colored or white, choice, 7@7⅛c; good to prime, 6⅝@6⅞c; common to fair, 6@6½c; small, colored, fancy, 7⅜c; white, fancy, 7½c; good to choice, 7@7¼c; common to fair, 6@6¾c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; large, choice, 5½@5¾c; part skims, small, choice, 5½@5⅝c; large, choice, 5¼c; good to prime, 4½@5c; common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near by, fancy, per dozen, 16½c; State and Pennsylvania, 14½@15c; Western, fresh gathered, best, 14½c; do, fair to good, 13@14c; do, fair to good, per thirty-dozen case, $3@$3.30; do, poor to fair, $2.40@$2.85; dirties, per thirty-dozen case, $1.80@$2.70; checks, $1@$2.25.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, fancy table varieties, per bbl, $2.75@$3; do, average best lines, $2@$2.50; do, best open heads, $1.50@$1.75; do, inferior qualities, 75c@$1.50; pears, Jersey Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Clapp's Favorite, $2.50@$3; do, other kinds, $1@$2; peaches, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2.75; do, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, $1@$1.50; do, Jersey, 75c@$1.25; grapes, Carolina, Niagara, per carrier, 75c@$1.50; do, Delaware, 75c@$1.25; do, Concord, 50c@$1; do, Moore's Early, 50c@$1; huckleberries, per quart, 4@8c; blackberries, 3@6c; watermelons, per carload, $100@$200; do, per 100, $10@$25; muskmelons, Monmouth County, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, South Jersey, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, per basket or crate, 50@75c; do, Maryland, Colorado seed, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, Gem and Jenny Lind, per basket, 50@75c; do, per bushel basket, 40@60c; do, Southern melons, 25c@$1.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9½c; do, choice, 9¼c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; do, sun-dried Southern, sliced, 3@4c; do, State and Western quarters, 3@3¾c; do, Southern quarters, 2½@3¼c; do, cores and skins, 2c; raspberries, evaporated, 9½@10c; blackberries, 1898, 3¼@4c; do, 1897, 3@3½c; huckleberries, 3½@4c; cherries, 1898, 8½c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 12@15c; do, royal, 9@12c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; prunes, 3⅝@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 7@9c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 5@9c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1½@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 30@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, no grade, 20@30c; straw, long rye, 30@40c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens, Western, per lb, 11c; do, Southern, 10@10½c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 25@50c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 15c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 8@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 15@16c; do, poor to fair, 10@13c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 12@13c; do, scalded, average best, 11@12c; do, under 3 lbs to pair, 9@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10@10½c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 9½@10c; do, Western, scalded, prime, 10c; old cocks, Western, 6c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 10c; do, Long Island, Spring, 9½@10c; do, Western, Spring, 3@7c; geese, Eastern, Spring, 15c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do, mixed, $1.37@$1.50; do, small and poor, $1@$1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, round, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; yellow sweet, $3@$4; red, $1.50@$2; yams, $2.50@$3.50; onions, Orange County, red, per bag, $1@$1.75; yellow, $1.50@$1.75; white, $2.25@$2.50; Connecticut, white, per bbl, $2.50@$3; yellow, $2@$2.75; red, $2@$2.50; Jersey and Long Island, white, per bbl, $2@$3; yellow and red, $2@$2.50; Southern, per basket, $1@$1.25; beets, per 100, $1; cabbages, per 100, $2@$2.50; cucumbers, per bbl, 30@50c; per box, 10@20c; cucumber pickles, State, per 1,000, $1.50@$2.25; Long Island, $1.25@$1.75; Jersey, $1@$1.75; celery, per dozen, 10@30c; carrots, per 100, $1; eggplant, per bbl, $1@$1.50; per box, 40@75c; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.25; lima beans, potato, per half-barrel, $2@$2.50; flat, 75c@$1.25; lettuce, Boston, per dozen, 25@50c; peppers, Jersey, per bbl, 75c@$1; per box, 25@35c; peas, State, per bag, $1@$2.25; beans, State, per bag, $1@$1.50; Norfolk, per basket, 75c@$1.25; Long Island, per bag, 50c@$1; squash, marrow, per bbl, 50c@$1; white and yellow, 50@75c; tomatoes, Upper Jersey, per box, 75c@$1.25; South Jersey, 25c@$1; turnips, white, per 100, $1@$2; Russia, per bbl, 75@85c.

SUNDRIES.—Peanuts, Virginia, handpicked, fancy, per lb, 4¾@5c; do, extra, 4c; do, Spanish shelled, 4¼@4½c; do, Virginia shelled, 4c. Beeswax—In light supply, but weak at 27@27½c per lb. Maple sugar—Nominal at 7@8c per lb, and syrup 50@75c per gallon. Ginseng root—In light receipt and steady at $3@$3.50 per lb for Northern and $2@$3 for Southern and Western. Honey—California extracted sells fairly at 6@6½c per lb, and Southern bulk stock is steady at 50@58c per gallon.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper ingot, $11.65; tin, $16.25; lead, $4; spelter, $4.55.

OILS.

Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c bid; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@8c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; valley No. 1, 18@20c; valley No. 2, 20@22c; valley No. 3, 19@20c; valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 13@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 28¼@28¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Spirits turpentine, 26c; resin, A, C, D, E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.75; WG, $1.90; WW, $2.35.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 9.—Spirits turpentine unchanged; resin, $1 and $1.05; crude turpentine, $1 and $1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Turpentine, 25½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading; feeling firm; cable unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.50; no buttermilks or Westerns sold; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.65; lambs, $6.25@$7.50; in car, choice, $7.75.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

THE BIG FIRE AT BISMARCK.

Loss of the North Dakota Town May Aggregate $750,000.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 9.—The total loss from last night's fire will be from $600,000 to $750,000, with insurance not to exceed $250,000. The heaviest individual losses are Joseph Hare, $40,000; First National Bank, $75,000; Merchants' Block, $25,000; Post Office Block, $20,000; C. H. Phelps, $31,000; Northern Pacific Railroad, $25,000.

The flames broke out in the agent's office of the Northern Pacific Station. The origin of the fire is unknown, as no one was in the freight office when it started. All wires are burned out, the Western Union office being one of the first to go. The railroad office also was destroyed. A temporary cut-in was made to handle imperative business. The following buildings were destroyed completely:

Penwarden's confectionery store, Morris's shoe store, Hare's Hardware Store, the Tribune Publishing Company's offices, Braithwaite's shoe store, First National Bank, Beardsley's drug store, Gussner's grocery, J. C. Kuntz's cigar factory, Gorsuch's bakery, Wan's cigar factory, Small's restaurant, Slattery's grocery, Massen's paint shop, The Review office, Kupitz's grocery, Mericle's pool room, Booth's restaurant, Morhaus's stationery store, De Graff's clothing store, Mrs. Dunn's millinery store, Steinmetz's harness shop, Justice Tibball's office, Dohl's clothing store, the United States Land Office, the Surveyor General's office, Best's dry goods store, the Northern Pacific offices, baggage and express offices, freight warehouse, Will's seed store, Mellon's bank building, lawyers' offices of R. & H. Register, Boucher & Philbrick, State's Attorney Allen, County Judge F. Ortfort, C. D. Edick, Alexander Hughes, A. T. Patterson, and several others; Wilcox's dry goods store, Phelps's stationery store, Sweet's grocery store, the Post Office, and Kuntz's restaurant.

Every drug store in the city is burned and all the groceries but two or three; also two newspaper offices, and the great bulk of the business portion of the city, with several blocks of residences. Many people are homeless. The Sheridan House had a narrow escape, but was saved. The line of fire extended from the Northern Pacific tracks to Thayer Street, on the north, and Fourth to Third Streets on the east and west.

BOSTON INSURANCE FAILURE.

Equitable Accident Company in Court—Irregularities Charged.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—At the instance of the Insurance Commissioner, the Attorney General has petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court for an injunction and receivership against the Equitable Accident Insurance Association of this city. The officers of the association have assented in advance to this disposition of the company, which has just been investigated by Examiner Brown of the Insurance Department.

The company was organized to do a casualty business on the assessment plan, May 4, 1893, its incorporators being Albert C. Aldrich, William M. Preet, Alfred L. Darrow, Charles P. Loring, William Douglas Crier, Arthur P. French, and William P. Holcomb. It was incorporated May 29, and began business Aug. 4, 1893.

The Examiner reports that he found evidence of irregularities, including the issuance of "dummy" policies, including the 500 required before the association could begin business. It was also found that policies for $5,000 had been written in violation of law, which set the maximum at $3,000. The total assets are placed at $6,568 and the liabilities are $14,748.

In the report of Examiner Brown it also appears that on June 1, 1893, the business was transferred to William H. Stratton, E. A. Loomis, P. D. Smith, H. N. Williams, W. H. Wood, R. J. Gilmore, C. E. Pain, N. B. Barton, F. M. Matherson, and G. E. Rodman. On April 14, 1897, it was turned over to A. S. Esty, G. W. Chandler, and H. L. Lovejoy for $65, as stated by the Secretary. A. S. Esty, now the President, put in $2,000, which was understood to be for a one-fourth interest.

UNDERWRITERS' CLUB MEETING.

New Insurance Organization Elects Its First Governors.

The first annual meeting of the Underwriters' Club was held yesterday afternoon at 45 Cedar Street. A constitution and a set of house rules were ratified. The Membership Committee reported 194 members. It was decided that the initiation fee should be waived in the case of the first 250 members.

The Directors, who were elected to serve as a first Board of Governors, will meet later to choose their officers. The Directors are Paul E. Rasor of the Madgeburg Insurance Company, Marshall S. Driggs of the Williamsburg City Fire, William F. Moore of the United States Casualty, Jonathan W. Barley of the Phenix of Brooklyn, Louis Windmüller, Louis V. Bright of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Graham H. Brewer of the Washington Life, Farnham Yardley, William R. Ecker, Chase Mellon, and Harry Hall.

The club, which has been organized as a down-town dining club, expects to move into its quarters at 73, 75, and 77 William Street about the 1st of October.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans is about to change its name by the elimination of the word "mutual."

The Home Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to Minnesota, and W. G. Strickland of St. Paul has been appointed its General Agent.

The Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Association has raised the assessment of its old members. The company has about $3,500,000 of assessment insurance in force.

The Odd Fellows' Annuity Association of Des Moines has reinsured the business of the Odd Fellows' Fraternal Benefit Association of Kansas City, Kan. The business amounted to about $1,300,000.

A movement has been started in Chicago for the purpose of securing from the next Legislature the passage of a bill to provide for the organization of casualty, surety, and fidelity stock companies. The enactment of such a law would be followed by the conversion of the North American Accident Association of Chicago into a stock corporation.

Henry C. Bliss and Henry S. Hyde, as receivers of the Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield, Mass., have filed three petitions in the Hampden County office of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, asking that the managers of the association be required to give an accounting for moneys alleged to have been received by them, but which do not appear on the books of the association.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has not as yet received confirmation of the Indianapolis dispatch published last Sunday, to the effect that A. C. Daily, the Auditor of State, had decided to relicense the company. As a consequence, President Armstrong has written a letter which practically asserts that the Indianapolis Board of Underwriters is a trust and that the Auditor of State may be holding up the Manhattan's license in the interest of the trust.

NEW METROPOLITAN STOCK

Street Railway Stockholders Vote to Increase the Issue from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000.

TO PAY FOR ELECTRIC LINES

President Vreeland Explains the Company's Plans—Motive Power on the Broadway and Columbus Avenue Lines to be Changed.

An increase of the capital stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 was authorized by the stockholders yesterday. Of the $30,000,000 of the outstanding shares of stock, $21,200,000 were represented at the meeting, which was called for the special purpose of considering this subject. Vice President D. B. Hasbrouck presided. The resolution approving the action of the Board of Directors in adding $15,000,000 to the capital stock of the company was adopted unanimously. No opposition was raised in any quarter.

Of the new stock, $5,000,000 will be held in reserve in the company's treasury. The other $10,000,000 will be distributed among the present stockholders at par in proportion to their present holdings. It is not expected that any part of this new stock will be placed on the market. The proceeds of the $10,000,000 of new stock issued will be used to retire certain outstanding obligations of the Metropolitan Company to meet the cost of the extensive construction work now under way. This new stock will be issued as soon as the form of the certificate is approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

As soon as the reconstructed Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are in operation as electric roads, the work of changing the motive power of the Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines from cable to underground trolley will begin. Plans for this change are already under consideration by the Board of Directors. President Vreeland said yesterday afternoon that when the entire Metropolitan system was perfected as planned, it would be possible for a person to ride from any particular part of New York to any other part of the city reached by these lines without change of cars. By having a uniform system of electric power on all of the lines, both trunk and lateral, the company will be able to run its cars on any line and in every direction, thereby reducing to a minimum the inconvenience of transferring passengers from one car to another.

"In the morning, when business men are eager to get down town," said Mr. Vreeland, "we will run a large number of cars quickly and directly into the business section from every point up town. Cars from Second Avenue, Lexington, Madison, Sixth, Eighth, Columbus, and Amsterdam Avenues will all turn into Broadway at convenient points. Early in the evening, when the business man wants to get home, he can take a car down town that will carry him without change wherever he wants to go on any of the up-town avenues. We shall also be able to provide systematically for the convenience of the shoppers in the afternoon. At certain hours a large proportion of the cars on the up-town lines will be run direct to the shopping district. Cars from Amsterdam, Columbus, Eighth, Madison, and Lexington Avenues will be run through Fifty-ninth Street and down Sixth Avenue, and back again. During the evening, when people want to get to the theatres, all of our up-town lines will converge into Broadway."

"Will this issue of new stock supply all of the money that is needed to complete and equip the entire system with electricity?" Mr. Vreeland was asked.

"I think so," was the reply. "Of course a large amount of money has already been spent in establishing plants and in the work of preparation. By the time that we get the system in good working order the company will have expended fully $15,000,000. Work is now being pushed along as rapidly as possible, and I expect to be able to run the electric cars down to the lower end of Sixth Avenue by Oct. 1 at the latest. We are anxious to relieve the pressure on Broadway just as soon as possible. The capacity of that line is now strained to the utmost limit, and nobody realizes the disadvantage of such a state of affairs more than we do. I have heard suggestions that we ought to run horse cars on Sixth Avenue and on Eighth Avenue while the present work of reconstruction is going on. Why, this company would gladly put down temporary tracks and run horse cars from the lower part of the city to some connecting point up town if we could get the people to ride on the horse cars. But the people will not take the horse cars. The latter are too slow, and I see no way to relieve the pressure on Broadway other than to hasten the work on the new electric lines."

On Monday last there were employed in street railway construction work on Sixth and Eighth Avenues nearly 6,500 men and 395 carts. The pay roll of this force averages about $13,000 a day. By taking off the horse cars entirely on the two lines under reconstruction the company loses the average daily receipts of $2,600 on the Sixth Avenue and $2,000 on the Eighth Avenue line. In some parts of the Sixth Avenue work night gangs have been frequently employed. The company has completed its work on the four blocks on Sixth Avenue between Fourteenth and Eighteenth Streets.

CHICKAMAUGA'S GREAT REVIEW.

Forty Thousand Marching Soldiers, Grouped by Divisions, and Accompanied by Ambulances.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., Aug. 9.—Not since Gen. Sherman reviewed the Grand Army at the close of the civil war has there been such an imposing and magnificent military pageant as that witnessed on the historic fields of Chickamauga Park to-day. An army of 40,000 men took part in the great review. The regiments were grouped by divisions, and each division was accompanied by its ambulance train.

At 8 o'clock the commands formed. The First Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Frank, occupied the ground south of the Reads Bridge Road and west of the Lafayette Road. The Second Division of the Third Corps, under command of Brigadier Gen. Compton, formed on the left of the First Division, all troops facing the west. The Third Division of the First Corps, under Brigadier Gen. Sanger, formed on the east side of the Lafayette Road, its right resting just south of the McDonald house. The Second Division of the First Corps, under Brigadier Gen. McKee, formed on the left division of the same corps.

The artillery brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Williston, formed on the left of the Second Division of the First Corps, and the cavalry brigade, commanded by Col. Melvin Grigsby, formed on the left of the artillery, east of the Lafayette Road and facing west.

At the firing of a gun at 8:30 A. M. the commands turned out in light marching order, headed by Gen. Frank's division, and proceeded in the direction of the reviewing stand, in the open, near Snodgrass Hill. As Gen. Frank's division came into the open the regiments moved forward in the order in which they are brigaded, and passed the reviewing stand, company at a time, until the whole army had passed in review. It was 12:30 P. M. before the last company passed the stand.

The magnificent spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, who were thrilled with the scene, as the regiments marched by in perfect form, keeping time to the martial strains of a score of regimental bands and field music organizations. It was a scene rarely witnessed in the history of a nation, and the cleverness and skill with which it was carried out was a high compliment to both the men and officers in command. Gen. Breckinridge was no less pleased and gratified than the spectators.

British Jurist Invited to Saratoga.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 9.—An invitation has been sent to Lord Herschell, former Lord Chancellor of England, to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association, which will open at Saratoga on Aug. 17. Lord Herschell is now traveling in Canada. He is one of the members of the commission which meets next week to adjust all matters in dispute between the United States and Canada. Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, has also been invited to attend the meeting.

STAMP TAX QUESTIONS.

Second Ruling by Commissioner Scott in the Matter of Stamping Checks Used in Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange bankers in this city were gratified yesterday by a second ruling from Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott in the matter of stamping checks used in foreign exchange.

A copy of the Commissioner's ruling, telegraphed from Washington on Monday, reached the National City Bank yesterday morning. It stated explicitly that checks on foreign banks or bankers are subject to a tax of only 2 cents each, the same as domestic checks, and that if issued in duplicate, the duplicate shall also be stamped at the same rate. Commissioner Scott now rules that checks drawn in foreign countries on banks in the United States should be subject to a tax of only 2 cents for each check, the same as on checks drawn here on banks in Canada and in Europe.

These two rulings are regarded as very favorable to the business of foreign exchange—that is, as favorable as any conditions can be with any war tax at all.

One more point which the New York bankers desire to have settled is whether "cables" (telegraphic orders to pay money abroad) require a two-cent or a four-cent stamp. Some bankers are of the opinion that "cables" should be treated the same as bank checks.

Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District had a new stamp-tax nut to crack yesterday, given by a man with a bottle of grape juice. At first glance the Collector said that the grape juice should be taxed as wine. "But unfermented grape juice is not wine," said his caller, "and this is unfermented."

"Well," said the Collector, scanning the label on the bottle, "I see that the label says this grape juice is good for certain things."

"Yes, but it does not say that it will cure anything. It is good for some things, just as milk is good, but there is no pretense that it is a curative."

"Oh, well, we will have to look into this further," remarked the Collector, as he smilingly terminated the interview.

WAR TAX DECISIONS.

Express Companies Must Affix Stamps to Packages of Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Information having reached the Internal Revenue Bureau that certain express companies were shipping packages of money without affixing a revenue stamp thereto, the Commissioner has made a ruling that money shall be regarded as "goods" for the purposes of the act, and therefore a stamp must be affixed to the bill of lading or other evidence of receipt given therefor.

The ruling heretofore made that "each bundle of newspapers having a different destination should have a different bill of lading and be stamped" is modified, in view of opinions of Senators and members of Congress that such was not the intention of the law. Therefore when the tax of 1 cent is paid on the general bundle, each package, the Commissioner holds, which is taken therefrom and delivered at intermediate points, does not require a separate receipt and stamp.

Leaf Tobacco Dealers' Tax.

A peculiar point was raised a few days ago regarding the tax liability, under the war revenue law, of dealers in leaf tobacco who qualified as manufacturers of cigars for the purpose of dealing in cigar cuttings. Inasmuch as such dealers had not made any cigars, the internal revenue officers had no basis upon which to calculate the amount of special tax to be paid. Commissioner Scott was appealed to, and he ruled that dealers in leaf tobacco who improperly qualify as manufacturers of cigars for the purpose of dealing in cigar cuttings, and who made no cigars last year, are not liable to special tax as manufacturers of cigars. Such persons, however, will be required to close their business as cigar manufacturers and they must qualify under the new law as manufacturers of tobacco.

SICK SPANIARDS EMBARKING.

Alicante Will Take 1,000 Prisoners from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch has been received here:

SANTIAGO, Aug. 9.—Alicante is now being loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry 1,000. They will be loaded and the ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning. SHAFTER, Major General.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Twelve hundred troops, with Gen. Linares and Col. Ordonez, will return by the Alicante, which is about to leave Santiago de Cuba.

SPANISH CAPTIVES REACH HOME.

Eighty Prisoners Taken from Merchantmen Delivered in Spain.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9.—The steamer Hesperia of the Mediterranean branch of the Anchor Line, which left New York during the afternoon of July 24, having on board eighty Spanish prisoners taken from Spanish merchantmen captured by American warships, arrived here to-day. The Spanish sailors were transshipped to the railroad and were conveyed to Algeciras, the Spanish seaport on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar.

CAPTURED ARMS RECEIVED.

Receipt of 9,000 Mausers and 10,000,000 Rounds of Ammunition Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. Borup of the Ordnance Department has reported to the Chief of Ordnance of the army that he has received of the captured arms at Santiago 7,000 Spanish Mausers and 2,000 Argentina Mausers. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The rifles which he has examined are in good condition and suitable to be issued at once to the troops. It is expected that as many more pieces of small arms will be received from outlying points near Santiago, the 9,000 being those taken with the troops in Santiago.

SUIT AGAINST LA BOURGOGNE.

Owners of the Cromartyshire Granted Jurisdiction in English Courts.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the suit for damages brought by the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire, against La Bourgogne's owners, as a result of the collision on July 4, in which the latter sank with the loss of over 500 lives, off Sable Island, N. S., the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has asked the Admiralty Court to quash the writ served on their London agent, on the ground that they are a foreign corporation.

Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, ruled that the service of the writ is good, and that the English court has jurisdiction in the case.

Relics from La Bourgogne.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—George S. Clay, who was manager of the Hiawatha expedition, left for New York this morning, accompanied by W. C. Perry of Kansas City, Isadore Feltheimer of New York, and Mr. Vandreck, Mrs. Steele, and daughter of Philadelphia, who have been in the city several days waiting the result of search for bodies of La Bourgogne victims.

They took with them as relics from the steamer canes manufactured from the Bourgogne's rail picked up at sea. Photographs of the rings taken from the Bourgogne bodies, found by the Captain of the schooner Delight, which arrived at St. John's, N. F., several days ago, have been received here by United States Consul General Foster, and copies have been forwarded to ex-Judge Dillon of New York.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Programme for the Meeting at Saratoga Aug. 17, 18, and 19.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The American Bar Association will meet here Aug. 17, 18, and 19. The address of welcome will be made by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals. The members will meet Judge Parker at a reception at the Grand Union Hotel on the opening evening. These arrangements were made to-night by a special committee, consisting of the President, S. W. Rosendale; L. B. Proctor, J. Newton Fiero, Walter S. Logan, and Charles C. Lester.

OUR SHIPBUILDERS IN FAVOR.

Russia Will Get a Great Part of Her Material from Us for Building Warships.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Mr. Irving M. Scott, who is here, with his son, Laurence Irving Scott, a Cornell student, and accompanied by his physician, Dr. George Chismore, was seen at the Kaiserhof, and expressed himself fully as to his trip to Russia, undertaken in behalf of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, whose Vice President and manager he is.

Mr. Scott, who is the builder of the battleship Oregon, of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, and of the Charleston, and who showed the reporter letters of congratulation received from Admiral Dewey, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, and others, on the splendid fighting and speed qualities of his vessels, went to Russia, where he staid a month, for several purposes. The main one was to ascertain on the spot the chances America, and more particularly San Francisco, will have in supplying that region around the mouth of the Amoor River, including Vladivostock and also Port Arthur, with all sorts of river craft, deep-sea-going vessels, shipbuilding material, railroad material, &c. Mr. Scott spent part of his time in St. Petersburg, and the rest at Moscow, the manufacturing centre of Russia, and made a thorough investigation of the situation. He said:

"I found that vast and progressive region which is beginning to be known as East Russia, along the Pacific, and for which San Francisco is the nearest point of supply, rapidly developing, and I also found that the Russian manufacturers are alive to this fact, and that Russian local industry is progressing remarkably. I was everywhere received splendidly in Russia, and found no prejudice against America or American manufactures."

But he did find a strong tendency on the part of the Russians to manufacture their own supplies, and a vigorous encouragement on the part of the Russian Government to aid in this respect. However, Americans will have as good a chance as anybody in supplying Russia with those manufactures and supplies with which they cannot supply themselves as well or as cheaply. Russia will build her own ships, as far as she can, and will purchase, besides, vessels ready made from other nations. She has five large war vessels now building in St. Petersburg. There will be, though, a chance for American manufacturers to supply certain articles.

About the contracts concluded and prepared by Mr. Scott, as the representative of the Union Iron Works, he refused to speak.

"As for American ships," he added, "I can say that in their performance they now stand at the very front, and the capacity of the United States for building ships ranks second. The warship of the near future, so far as evolutions go, will be a battleship of cruiser speed, fully protected, with heavy guns and large coal capacity, and also heavily armored. All these features combined are possible in a warship, and they will be combined better than heretofore."

Mr. Scott will spend only a few days more in Germany, and then go for a brief business engagement to England, where he will sail for New York.

TRIAL OF SENOR JIMENEZ.

Accused of a Breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 1.—The trial of Señor Juan I. Jimenez, the well-known merchant of New York and elsewhere, charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, was concluded on July 29, the jury failing to agree. The Chief Justice, Sir Ormond D. Malcolm, thereupon ordered a second trial for Aug. 5, another special jury being struck for the new trial.

Señor Jimenez made an attempt at revolution at Monte Christi, San Domingo, about June 2, landing from the steamer Fanita. He is charged with having procured his pilot at Inagua, Bahamas, which was held to be a violation of the British Neutrality act. It is understood that the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, eight only being required for a verdict.

The accused is in prison at this place, bail having been persistently refused. The Dominican gunboat Independencia is here awaiting the result of the trial, having brought some witnesses from Monte Christi. Much interest is taken in the case.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. Cases Noticed—
1—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
2—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Neal.
3—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Co.
4—Thomson - Houston Electric Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
5—Blake vs. Clark.
6—Vermilya vs. Erie R. R. Co.
7—Rauh & Co. vs. Guinzburg.
9—Pelzer vs. Rabinowitz.
10—McLoughlin vs. Tuck & Co., Ltd.
11—Harris vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
13—Ihling vs. U. S. Playing Card Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Carey vs. Hammerstein.
2—Weinberg vs. Aronstam.
3—Skirmer vs. Lawler.
4—Schwarz vs. Schwarz.
5—Shrady vs. Shrady.
6—In re Manheimer
7—Silva vs. Whiteman.
8—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
9—In re McCaffrey.
10—Haight vs. Nealand.
11—Records vs. Gordon.
12—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.
13—Munson vs. Henderson.
14—McGlinchy vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
15—Conner vs. Watson.
16—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
17—Burbage vs. Burbage.
18—Selikowitch vs. Selikowitch.
19—Murphy vs. Christian Press. Pub. Co.
20—Rozell vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
21—Olliffe vs. same.
22—Tenney Co. vs. Novelty Textile Printing Co.
23—Lavelle vs. Ponds.
24—Davis vs. Williams.
25—In re Consolidated Trust.
26—Tunstall vs. Foley.
27—Edward E. Clapp Co. vs. International Registry Co.
28—In re Riley.
29—Terry vs. Wilderman.
30—People, &c., vs. Leopold.
31—Hastings vs. Gallagher.
32—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
33—Sprague vs. Evans.
34—Hollis vs. Drescher.
35—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
36—Dempsey vs. Dempsey.
37—In re Cassidy.
38—People, &c., vs. Cielsheleki.
39—Yohn vs. Kleinmann.
40—Rosenbaum vs. Ernestine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Robert Simpson.
George F. Stevens.
Margaret M. Pabst.
Susan McIlvain.
Emeline Seaman.
James R. Melvin.
Henry Cook.
Mary E. Lane.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.
1—Joseph Whisten.
2—August Schwartz.
3—James Farley.
4—William Stumpf.
5—John Fravinski.
6—Stephen A. Dutton.
7—William Roesch.
8—Esther Townshend.
9—Philip McManus, James McManus, Jacob Levy, John Sheehan.
Pleadings.
1—John Foster.
2—Harry Leroy.
3—Jacob Dorf.
4—Annie Lewis.
5—Paul Dittmer.
6—Thomas Coffey.
7—William Johnston.
8—Peter Barry.
9—Thomas H. Jordan.
10—Jacob Pasternick.
11—Michael Phelan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.
1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—Frank Dawson.
3—George Henderson.
4—John Steitz.
5—John Suffield.
6—William Hardy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Seldner vs. O'Sullivan—Francis V. S. Oliver. The Bank for Savings vs. Peres—Frank M. Halahan. Carey vs. Fosdick—Henry A. Gumbleton.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Waring & Stantial—Stephen H. Keating.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Mary A. Chisolm vs. Adair—John Davis.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract Involve Small Properties—Transactions at Auction.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from William Seltzer and Louis Stern the old buildings 59 and 61 Platt Street, on a plot 38 by 100; also 254 Delancey Street, front and rear buildings, on a lot 25.3 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to David Cohen and Mayer Silberman the plot at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 102 by 100; also to Linton B. Matthews the plot at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 90 by 100; also to Linton B. Matthews two lots on the east side and one on the west side of Vyse Avenue, about 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. The purchasers will improve the various plots immediately.

J. W. Stevens has sold to H. Lubeskind, for $10,500, the lot on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100. A building loan is made in connection with the sale.

Flanagan Brothers have sold for William Krone the five-story flat 1,831 Third Avenue, 25 by 90, and for a Mr. Kramer the four-story building 734 Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 100, Astor leasehold.

It is reported that George F. Purrington has sold the five-story flat northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 85.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ellen Bannister, for $2,500, the frame stable, on a lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Mott Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, for $100, all title and interest of Giovanni Turini in the three-story brick dwelling 13 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 15.6 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 50.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,321.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 and 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 feet to Worth Street by northwest 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. O'Ryan, referee, 45 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 46.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 20 by 66.6½ and irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,287.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, Frank N. Glover, lots 190 and 191, on the map of Washingtonville, being the northwest corner of Matilda Street and Becker Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,815.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 and 25 by 85; Neil Hansen of 647 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Angell & Higginson, architects. Cost, $60,000.

Eighty-third Street, south side, at the East River, for a five-story brick factory, 50 by 90; G. Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner and architect. Cost, $32,500.

No. 22 East Twelfth Street, for a three-story brick fire engine house, 24.6 by 84.6; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects. Cost, $25,000.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a ten-story brick flat, with stores, 51.2 by 92.4, revised plans; Henriette K. White of 208 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Henry F. Cook of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect. Cost, $235,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 60.2 feet south of Seventy-fourth Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 26.1 by 79.4; J. W. Simpson of 34 West Twentieth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect. Cost, $50,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 86.4 feet south of Seventy-fourth Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 21 by 79.5; J. W. Simpson, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect. Cost, $45,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 68; Paulus Saihse, owner; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $11,800.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Wendover Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 37.6 by 99.5; Louis Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Webster Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52; John A. Metzler, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,400.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, northeast corner of Blackstone Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.2 by 26; Margaret Devoe, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,500.

Poplar Street, south side, 226.10 feet east of Forest Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 31; Joseph J Gleason, owner; C. Money, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southwest corner of Elton Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 23 by 83 by 95.6; Otto Schmuck of 2,377 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $35,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for three four-story brick tenements, 24.9 by 75 and 25 by 93; Elias Feldman of 213 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, owner; M. J. Smallheiser, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 342 and 344 West Fifty-third Street, to a two-story brick church; Church of St. Benedict the Moor, premises, owner; Little & O'Connor of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 120 East Twenty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. J. S. Minturn of 119 East Twenty-first Street, owner; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 346 Bowery and 57 to 61 Great Jones Street, to a three-story brick shop; A. P. Keeler and others, owners; W. L. Irving of 276 West Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. W. Alexander, premises, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel, 118.5 by 123.11; Mrs. S. A. Hewitt of 9 Lexington Avenue, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $32,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 23.4 feet north of Fiftieth Street, to three four-story brick flats; also, Eighth Avenue, east side, extending from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Street, nine four-story brick flats, with stores; estate of H. E. Davis of 32 Nassau Street, owner; E. Williams of 800 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 40 feet west of Cauldwell Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Edward Rowan of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Jacob Richel of 1,354 Webster Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

ERNSCLIFFE PLACE, n w corner of Grenada Place; George W. Sammis to Elizabeth A. Higgins ... 1
CANNON ST, 15 and 17, w s, 44x71; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and wife to Samuel Birnbaum and another ... 31,000
CHRYSTIE ST, 185, w s, 25x100; Samuel Birnbaum and others to Julius Dreyfus .. 25,500
FOREST AV, w s, 126.4 ft n of Home St, 20.5x97x25.4x96.11; Charles Hohl to John Luke ... 8,000
GRAND CIRCLE, n w corner of 59th St, 25.6x36.11x25.5x34.3; Grand Circle, w s, 25.5 ft n of 59th St, 25.8x— to 59th St; George W. Bryant to Oliver L. Jones ... 1
LOTS 18 and 19, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Moritz L. Ernst to Etta Wolff ... 10,750
LOT 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Catharine A. Gillingham ... 500
LOT 607, map of Van Nest Park; Francis M. Johns to Walter B. Dixon ... 1
MANGIN ST, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x99.2; Morris Jacobson and Barney Isaacs to Jane E. Cusack and another ... 10,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; John Webber to Charles Blauvelt ... 8,466
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, or Av, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; Charles Blauvelt to James H. Havens .. 1
STRIP 68.8 ft n of 19th St and 153.3 ft w of 6th Av, runs e 95.10x w 95.10x n 2.11; Mary A. Chisholm to William W. Astor .. 1
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32, w s, 21.8x105.3x21.7x108.9; Emil Bloch to Henry R. De Milt ... 1
WASHINGTON AV, old, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 66x150; Julius Heiderman to Vincent Bonagur ... 1,000
WEEKS AV, w s, 500 ft n of 174th St, 100x100x100x98.9; Catharine McGovern, individually and as executrix, to David L. Woodall ... 3,750
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e s, Lots 10 and 11, map of Washingtonville, 100x100 to Garden Place; Westchester Av, n s s, Lot 332, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; George P. Langdon to Joseph H. Martin ... 3,900
5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Richard H. Clarke to Matthew L. B. Larkin and another ... 1
6TH AV, w s, 63.8 ft n of 19th St, 1.9x—x57.5; William W. Astor to Mary A. Chisholm ... 1
11TH AV, w s, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 19.9x70; Andrew K. Baum to Margaretha C. Giegerich ... 16,000
11TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Anna Dreyer to Evelina B. Bleakley. Exch.
4TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of Wooster St, 20x56.6; Edward C. Woodruff and others to Jacob and Samuel Hirsh ... 41,000
16TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x91.9; Evelina B. Bleakley to Anna Dreyer ... Exch.
59TH ST, n s, 199 ft w of Broadway, 36x100.5; George W. Bryant to Oliver L. Jones ... 1
97TH ST, 212 to 220, 224, 230, and 234 East; Lucy E. Lynn to Giovanni Lordi ... 1
109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; James H. Havens to Charles Blauvelt ... 1
109TH ST, n s, 86 ft e of the Boulevard, 24.11x irregular; John Hickey and wife to Annie Murphy ... 1
114TH ST, 333 East, 20x100; Robert J. McGay and others, executors, to Rosa Carucci ... 7,067
114TH ST, 331 East, 20x100; Robert J. McGay and others, executors, to Louisa Garofalo ... 7,067
114TH ST, 335 East, 20x100; Robert J. McGay and others, executors, to Pietro Carucci ... 7,067
150TH ST, s s, 233 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; John Davis to Gustave B. Treloar ... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 330 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years ... $31,000
ACKER, John, to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years ... 31,000
BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and another to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 15 and 17 Cannon St, installments ... 6,900
BIRNBAUM, Samuel, and another to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 15 and 17 Cannon St, 2 months ... 300
BLAUVELT, Charles, to John Webber; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 8,466
BLAUVELT, Charles, to John Webber, Jr.; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 2,000
BLEAKLEY, Evelina B., to Anna Dreyer; w s of 11th Av, 75 ft n of 59th St, 2 years ... 5,000
BLEAKLEY, Evelina B., to Charles S. Bell; n s of 16th St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year ... 1,750
BLOCH, Belle, to Hedwig A. Scholer; e s of 2d Av, 53.8 ft s of 8th St, leasehold, installments ... 8,500
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Annie G. Smith and another, executors, &c.; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of Park Av, 3 years. 19,500
BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors, &c.; n s of 99th St, 250 ft w of Park Av, 3 years ... 20,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette and George, to James D. Putnam; n s of 99th St, 225 ft w of Park Av, ½ year ... 1,200
BONAGUR, Vincent, to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, old line, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 1 year ... 25,000
BONAGUR, Vincent, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; w s of Washington Av, old line, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 1 year ... 8,375
BRICKNER, George, to George Firet; 94 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand. 6,000
CARUCCI, Rosa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 335 East 114th St, 5 years ... 5,500
CARUCCI, Rosa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 335 East 114th St, installments ... 1,250
CARUCCI, Rosa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 333 East 114th St, installments ... 1,250
CARUCCI, Rosa, to William G. Starr; 333 East 114th St, 5 years ... 5,500
CIUFFI, Vito A., to Nathaniel Wise; s w corner of 109th St and Roosevelt Lane .. 2,200
CRANE, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 307 West 103d St, 3 years ... 14,000
DIXON, Walter B., to Frances M. Johns; Lot 607, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 285
DREYFUS, Julius, to Laemmlein Buttenweiser; 185 Chrystie St, demand ... 22,000
GALLIKER, Adelle, to Mary L. Woods; s w s 65th St, 400 ft n w of 10th Av, 1 year ... 2,000
GAROFALO, Louisa, to Christiana F. Wallace; 331 East 114th St, 5 years ... 5,500
GAROFALO, Louisa, to Marie E. Jacobson; 331 East 114th St, installments ... 2,150
GILLINGHAM, Catharine A., to James I. Corsa; Lot 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years ... 2,200
GILLINGHAM, Catharine A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year ... 300
HARDY, Frank, and another to Washington Life Insurance Company; 167 East 125th St, and 168 and 170 East 126th St, 1¼ years ... 130,000
HOFFMAN, Daniel, to Jacob F. Miller, trustee, &c.; w s of Webster Av, 111.1 ft n of land of William H. Morris, 23d Ward, 3 years ... 4,500
HICKEY, John, to Solomon C. Guggenheimer; n s of 109th St, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years ... 15,500
ISAACS, Reuben, to Joseph Schultz; n s of 60th St, 375 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years ... 10,000
LARKIN, Matthew L. B., and another to Richard H. Clarke; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, secures notes ... 3,000
LORDI, Giovanni, to Lucy E. Lynn; 214 to 220, 224, 230, and 212 East 97th St, (seven mortgages,) 1 year ... 7,000
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg, to Frederick W. Budd, w s of Anthony Av, 25 ft n of Bush St, 3 years ... 4,500
McDERMOTT, Michael J., to Mary A. Sheldon; e s of Park Av, 291 ft s of 178th St, 3 years ... 1,000
METZLER, John H., to Mary J. Steeves; s s of Ford St, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 5 months ... 6,000
MICHELSON, Sarah and Lina, to John C. Boettner; s w s of 3d St, 70 ft s e of Avenue D; s w s of 3d St, 90 ft e of Avenue D, and Nos. 348 and 350 East 3d St, 5 years ... 5,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to David E. Oppenheimer; n s of 110th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year ... 45,000
MOXLEY, Henry L. and another, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s e corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year ... 100,000
MURPHY, Annie and Christopher, to John Hickey; n s of 109th St, 86 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year ... 2,500
MURPHY, Annie and Christopher, to John Hickey; e s of 11th Av, 100.5 ft s of 54th St, 1 year ... 2,500
NOLAN, Michael, to James Nolan; south corner of High Bridge Av. and Union St, 3 years ... 3,500
OSTEN, Catharine M. and Ernest, to Daniel Ryer; n w corner of Taylor and Clay Avs; also Taylor Av, w s, 75 ft n of Clay Av, 3 years ... 1,000
POTTER, Frederick, and Clarence H. Kelsey, trustees, &c., to United States Trust Company; 806 and 808 Broadway and 104 and 106 4th Av, 3 years ... 100,000
PROPPE, Mary, to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 129.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years ... 1,500
RANDALL, Rufus R. and Minnie E., to Mary A. Sheldon; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 266 ft s of 178th St, 3 years ... 1,000
RAUCH, Phoebe and Mary, to James S. Boltan and others, trustees, &c., road leading from William's Bridge to Westchester Village, adjoining land of Levi Hunt, contains 12 acres, 3 years ... 2,500
SCHUYLER, Sarah G., to Martha V. Richards; s s of 136th St, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 6 months ... 2,500
SCHURER, Lena, to Theresa Heindel; 92 Lawrence St, 1 year ... 6,000
SOTELDO, Charles A., to John and M. Haffen; e s of Marion Av, n ½ of Lot 91, and Lots 87 and 89, map of part of Benjamin Berrian's farm, 1 year ... 5,000
WIEDHOPF, Jacob, to Noah James; n s of 103d St, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, demand ... 500
WOODALL, David L., to Catharine McGovern, individually and as executrix; w s of Weeks Av, 450 ft n of 174th St, 3 years ... 500
WOODALL, David L., to Catharine McGovern, individually and as executrix; w s of Weeks Av, 42. ft n of 174th St, 3 years ... 500
WOODALL, David L., to Catharine McGovern, individually and as executrix; w s of Weeks Av, 425 ft n of 174th St, 3 years ... 500
WOODALL, David L., to Catharine McGovern, individually and as executrix; w s of Weeks Av, 400 ft n of 174th St, 3 years ... 500
WOLFF, Etta, to Moritz L. Ernst; Lots 18 and 19, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year ... 7,050
WOLFF, Etta, to Moritz L. Ernst; Lots 18 and 19, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year ... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEAM, Charles B., executor, &c., to Charles B. Beam, (two assignments) ... Nom.
BEAM, Charles B., to Freeport Bank, Long Island ... 1,000
BEAM, Charles B., to Smith Cox ... 1
BELL, Charles S., to Frank H. McLaury, and another ... 750
BELL, Louis V., and Edward, trustees, to Catharine McGovern, executrix ... 712
BELL, George S., to J. S. Frost, receiver, &c ... Nom.
HEINE, Bettie, to Tradesmen's National Bank ... Nom.
KREUDER, Dora, to George Blumenthal. Nom.
LESHER, Emilie T., and others, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 90,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Corn Exchange Bank, (two assignments) ... 28,073
OTTOMANN, Louis, executor, &c., and another, to John Dauenhauer ... 65,000
PURDY, Abigail J., to Sarah L. Payne ... 2,900
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company, to United States Trust Company ... 250,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN ST, s s, extending from Intervale Av and Simpson St, 78.8x92.3x132.3x75; John F. Niebuhr against Anetta Olsen, owner and contractor; H. Olsen, contractor ... 210
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 115 ft n of 124th St, 50x86; Orrin D. Person against Ernest Kehlenbeck, lessee; George Ehret, assignee, and J. J. Zimmermann Company, contractors ... 622
12TH ST, 621 East; Edward R. Poerschke against Philip J. Hoellerer, owner; Backus Water Motor Company, contractor ... 24
12TH ST, 621 East; Edward R. Poerschke against Philip J. Hoellerer, owner and contractor ... 670
125TH ST, 503 to 507 West; J. McCullum & Co. against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor ... 99
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Harlem Paint Company against Hermann Englehardt, owner and contractor ... 340
144TH ST, 719 East; John J. Cook against H. G. Booth, owner; Farrington & Flachbart, contractors ... 38
173D ST, 506 to 519 West; J. and T. Charlton & Son against John E. Scharsmith and Denis L. O'Brien, owners; John E. Scharsmith, contractor ... 3,180

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 66x142; Isaac and Max S. Boehm, with Vincent Bonagur, 10 payments ... $21,500
3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 89.11x100x—x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Linton B. Matthews, 15 payments ... 38,000

Recorded Leases.

BAUER, John, to Mary Horowitz and others; 49 Sheriff St and 52 Willett St, 5 years ... $3,800
BRYANT, G. W., to Samuel Weinstein; 2d Av, 2,499, s w corner of 128th St, 5 years ... 1,320
GREENBERG, Abraham, to Harris Neislos; 199 Henry St, 5 years ... 2,950
McCORMICK, Mary, and another to John J. Reilly; 1st Av, 1,299, s w corner of 70th St, 5 years ... 1,140
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to H. N. Benson; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 115th St, 5 years ... 1,300
VOORHEES, Eliza, to William E. Maginn; Hudson St, 609, s w corner of 12th St, 5 years ... 720 to 1,200

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 542 and 544; Minnie P. C. Meyer, trustee, &c., against Emily B. Von Hesse and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Blair & Rudd.

GRAND ST, 552; Henry Rochmovitz against Nathan Rubenstein and others, (action to enforce liens, &c.;) attorney, A. S. Rosenthal.

TAYLOR ST, s s, 148 ft w of Madison Av, old line, 16x92.5x16x92.4; Sarah A. Williamson against Frank P. Lockwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

3D AV, w s, 125.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x98.9; Mary M. Lanier, executrix, &c., and another, executor, against Charles H. Vandervoort and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

17TH ST, s w s, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A, 118.9x92; 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 76.2x92; 57th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av, 40x100.4; Thomas P. Galligan against James F. Galligan and others, (partition;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; Matilda E. Goodwin against Frank J. Ferrell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage, amended;) attorney, J. Brewster.

82D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas D. Stetson and another, trustees, against John J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

87TH ST, 536 East; Margaret T. Odell against Frances L. Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. F. Randolph.

112TH ST, 212 West; Alice Mayer against Ida E. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. Mayer.

MR. STRAUS IN WASHINGTON.

New Minister to Turkey Received at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Oscar S. Straus, who will presently succeed Dr. Angell as United States Minister at Constantinople, is in Washington to receive instructions and to pay his respects to the President, whom he had not met personally since his appointment.

The President gave Mr. Straus a very cordial welcome to the White House, and in accepting his acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon him the President conveyed to Mr. Straus his idea that the latter had rendered a service to the country by consenting to return to the post he had filled so well when he was Minister before.

The President talked very freely with the new Minister, about various matters of immediate interest. Mr. Straus will be here several days. He is accompanied by Mrs. Straus.

LAM PO'S CHARGE FOR FREEDOM.

A Boarding-House Keeper Lures Him Off the Steamer Energia.

Aboard the big tramp steamer Energia, discharging since Saturday a cargo of tea and general merchandise, are twenty-six Chinamen working as stokers and in the cook's galleys. Since their arrival at Pier 37 East River, the almond-eyed men from Cathay have not had shore leave, a cordon of Inspectors from the Custom House maintaining a ceaseless vigil about the craft. The Celestials have chafed considerably under their restraint, especially when the keepers of the low boarding houses in the vicinity have unfolded to them from the pier the peerless attractions of their hostelries.

Until last evening the Customs Inspectors had no trouble keeping the Chinamen in their corral. Early in the evening, however, a boarding house ringer with an eloquent tongue hove within hailing distance and besought the imprisoned stokers and dish cleaners to try for liberty. All but one listened with their accustomed stolidity. The exception jumped off the Energia's bow to the gangplank, and was far in the offing before Inspector David Kausher could attain his maximum speed. After a short stern chase the Chinaman was hove to, a prize crew put aboard, figuratively speaking, and the captive haled back under his own steam to be turned over to Policeman Murphy of the Madison Street Station.

A technical charge of vagrancy was entered on the books of the station against the Chinaman to detain him until his case is disposed of to-day. He will probably be held until just before the steamer sails for home. At the station he gave the name of Lam Po, which was his shore name. His name when off the three-mile limit is Ah Sum Loo.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS.
RENTS, $750 TO $1,200.
Portsmouth and Hampshire,
38 to 50 West 9th St.
also apartment of four rooms and bath suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent, $600. All-night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 89th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference; city or country. T., Box 91, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant girl for general housework; flat preferred; reference. 348 18th St. Mack.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—As housekeeper, a thoroughly competent woman of experience to take entire charge of an extensive family household; city and country; permanent situation and ample salary. Write qualifications, terms, and references to H. C. Pierce, Prides Crossing, Mass.

WANTED—A competent German or French seamstress to assist with other work, to go to the country for Summer; city reference required. Apply, Thursday morning, between 10 and 11, at 57 West 56th St.

AT ONCE, LADY UNDERSTANDS COOKING; management hospital kitchen; Tampa, Fla.; good salary. Apply 15 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $266 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 Madison Av., N. Y.
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

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The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

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West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
DAILY
SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
August 11 to September 10.
Round Trip Rates:
From New York, $1.00; Children, 75c.
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.
SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.
TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

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GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) ... 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier ... 8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier ... 9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. ZINSSER.

Awarded $400 a Month Pending Trial of Her Suit for Separation.

Mrs. Frida Zinsser was yesterday awarded $400 a month alimony pending the trial of the action for a separation which she has instituted against her husband, William Zinsser, Jr., and was allowed $500 counsel fee, by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court. This is considerably less than was offered to her by her husband. She declined his offer of $5,000 per year, besides a furnished house worth over $1,000 annually, resolving to take only what the court would grant her.

Judge Pryor, in his opinion, exonerated Mrs. Otto P. Amend, whose name was mentioned in connection with that of Mrs. Zinsser, of any suspicion against her. He says:

"Justice demands that in the disposition of this matter Mrs. Amend be acquitted of the misconduct which, though not expressly alleged, may seem to be implied in plaintiff's affidavits. The plaintiff, indeed, formally disclaims any imputation of criminality against her, and nothing in the papers detracts from her character as an honorable and exemplary matron."

Mrs. Zinsser is the daughter of Herman B. Scharman, the Brooklyn brewer, and is possessed of a considerable amount of property in her own right.

The defendant in the case is a son of William Zinsser, a millionaire, and has at present an income of over $20,000 a year, besides his expectations. He is a well-known clubman.

Water Supply for Fort Lee.

Plans are being made to secure a water supply for Fort Lee, independent of the Hackensack Water Company. It is proposed to sink artesian wells at Englewood cliffs, where ground has already been secured for the purpose. There are also natural springs in the neighborhood, which will be utilized. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to induce the Hackensack Water Company to lay down pipes and give the town a needed supply, but that corporation refused to do anything unless a deposit of $3,800 was made by the authorities to cover the cost of the work.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Biological and Dairy Building at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., is nearing completion, and the Board of Control has decided that the dedication exercises shall take place on or about Sept. 14. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, and Charles W. Garfield of Michigan have promised to attend and deliver addresses. Gov. Black has also been invited. An attempt will be made to secure half rates on the railroads.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

Long Island.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates, finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

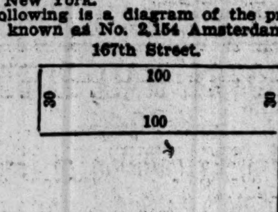
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline L Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

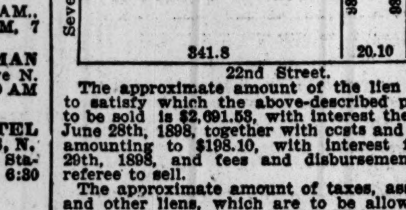
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898. EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.53, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail B. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy26-1aw6wTu

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

au10-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel F. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus B. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward E. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Coit, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholts, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Eells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Layden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

jy27-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William R. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert B. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw7wW.

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others. and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.

ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. [Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

Int. Rev. stamp 10c.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCES PARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898. [Seal.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 304, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.

GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York. jy20-1aw6wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest, and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.	Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M	Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

Westernland....Aug. 10	Friesland........Aug. 31
Kensington.......Aug. 17	Pennland.........Sept. 3
Noordland........Aug. 24	Southwark........Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

CLEOPATRA	August 13
VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM	Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM	Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM	Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon	Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon	Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM	Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St, and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily,) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30 (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55, P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

MRS. WILMERDING'S STORY

Her Remarkable Life History Told to a Commission Inquiring Into Her Sanity.

ADMITS SHE WAS DERANGED

Drank a Quart of Whisky and Smoked Forty Cigarettes a Day, and Drank Absinthe and Brandy with Her Father.

Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding, a grand-niece of Commodore Vanderbilt, a daughter of the late Vanderbilt Allen, and wife of "Jack" Wilmerding, told the story of her life in White Plains yesterday to a commission appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into her sanity. It was one of the most remarkable stories ever heard from a witness stand, and while many of its details will be read only in the records of the court, it was told in its entirety with a sang-froid and unblushing attention to detail that was marvelous. It started almost from the young woman's birth and led gradually down to the day when she found herself trying to prove that she was of sound mind and understanding.

She had come to tell her story without reserve, she said, and she told it. At times her black eyes filled as she told of the indignities she had suffered, yet she did not let the tears fall. She laughed good naturedly when she made a telling point, and, with the exception of times when her pale face flushed slightly with excitement, she displayed no signs of embarrassment and was calm and collected.

Sane or insane, Mrs. Wilmerding gave evidence of the possession of a wonderful memory and more than usual intelligence. She went on for two hours, part of the time under a strong cross-examination, talking rapidly but clearly in her well-modulated and even musical voice, occasionally wetting her lips with her tongue, but in no other way showing that she was in any distress. When the lawyers squabbled she picked up a newspaper from her lap and read serenely. She sought by word and act to impress upon her judges that she was now sane, although she made no pretense of denying that her mind had at one time been deranged.

Mrs. Wilmerding came into court shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by two nurses from the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, who took seats on either side of her. She is of medium height, dark, with black eyes that flash and snap with every change of mood. She was plainly attired in a white shirt waist and black skirt, and wore a jaunty picture hat, trimmed with black feathers. She was pale, but the pallor seemed to be a healthy one. She bowed to the attorneys, then calmly read her newspaper, seemingly inattentive to what was going on around her.

Meantime Eugene B. Travis of Peekskill, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of Pleasantville, and Dr. Ernest H. Schmid of White Plains, the Commissioners, had taken seats on the bench, while Louis P. Levy and Albert Bach, the lawyers for the petitioner; John B. Gleason, for John Wallace and Franklin Allen, the committee of Mrs. Wilmerding's person and estate, and Henry Pegram, representing the asylum, took seats in front of the bar. The only other person present, except the newspaper reporters, was Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, Medical Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum.

Mr. Levy Proves His Right.

Mr. Gleason denied that Mr. Levy represented Mrs. Wilmerding and that he had any power of attorney from her, and said he proposed to file a return. Mr. Levy then addressed the commission.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "of my standing in this matter. Mrs. Wilmerding's position is a peculiarly friendless one, and I was attorney of her father as well as her attorney for several years. I had a number of conversations with her before she went to Europe the last time, and I never saw in her any evidences of insanity. I was personally present with Mrs. Wilmerding up to her last day in this country and held from her three powers of attorney. During her residence abroad I wrote to her on business matters, and in one instance she sent me a cablegram that is a model of clearness for its concise business directions. I heard nothing of Mrs. Wilmerding's insanity until just before her return to this country, when I was approached with a proposition to have this young woman placed in an asylum and to have her property administered by persons who before that time took no interest in her. I refused to have anything to do with the matter. The next thing I heard she was locked up in Bloomingdale, although I as her attorney in fact had not been communicated with. This lady was never before in court. She has never been heard, and I was refused access to her unless I could get leave from her committee. Finally other persons visited her, and, believing her sane, they begged me to bring this proceeding. It was only after the habeas corpus action that I was allowed to see her."

Mr. Levy then called Mrs. Wilmerding to the stand. The oath was administered to her, and she was told to tell her story.

Birth and Name Egyptian.

"What is your name?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I was christened Marie Fatima Allen."

"Where were you born?"

"In Egypt, near Alexandria."

"And your mother's maiden name was?"

"Helena Mount. As I remember, she died when I was about five years old. She died in Tivoli."

"Where have you since resided?"

"At the Buckingham Hotel, at 632 Fifth Avenue, and in the Newport Flats." Told to go on in her own way, Mrs. Wilmerding continued:

Her Roving Child Life.

"I then went to live in Philadelphia, where my father met and married Miss Edith de Silva. I was eight years old at the time. I remember hat we had a very nice house in Walnut Street, and I was sent to Miss Wheeler's school, at 1120 Walnut Street. Afterward we lived in Newport, and subsequently my father was divorced, and a very scandalous divorce it was.

"Then I was sent to Miss Master's boarding school in Dobbs Ferry, where I remained from my twelfth to my fifteenth year. Then I boarded with a family named Thorndyke in East Bridgewater. From there I went to a school in Brighton, England, and later to a pension in Paris. My grandmother died while I was in school, and I returned home when I was nineteen years of age. I remember that my aunt, Mrs. John Wallace, was killed shortly afterward. Then we went to the Adirondacks, and after that to the Hotel Bristol. Later we went to Bermuda, and then to the Gerlach, in New York. I was then about twenty years old. Not long after this my father took me to Milford, Penn., where he met his present wife, who has done everything in her power to make me ill enough to be taken to Bloomingdale.

"Forced" to Marry a "Brute."

"About this time I met 'Jack' Wilmerding and I was forced to marry him. Forced, that's what I mean," repeated Mrs. Wilmerding, her black eyes snapping, "and all of you know how he abused me," turning to the lawyers. "I was threatened and told that I had so compromised myself that I had to marry him. I did so, but even against his mother's wishes, for she knew that he was a brute unfit to mate with any woman."

The tears came to Mrs. Wilmerding's eyes as she said this, and her lips quivered, but she controlled herself by a strong effort of will and continued:

"Shortly after my marriage my father stopped my allowance, and I brought a suit for certain moneys coming to me from my grandmother's estate. Mr. Wilmerding beat and abused me in a shameful manner, and I drank and smoked to a horrible extent. I was very unhappy and without friends or resource. Mr. Gleason told me that he could arrange to get me a divorce and would fix matters—"

Mr. Gleason jumped to his feet to protest.

"Well, you said that you would arrange it without scandal," she said to the lawyer, showing her teeth in a smile. "You remember that, don't you? I wanted to get free from Mr. Wilmerding, and was at my wits' end. Finally it was arranged for my father to pay me $50 a month, and with the $400 a year from my grandmother's estate I had an income of $1,000 a year.

"Then a woman blackmailed me out of $500 on some Monte Carlo scheme."

"How did you come to submit to blackmail?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Mr. Wilmerding used to scream our affairs from the housetops, and this woman became acquainted with them," was the answer. "To get rid of her I gave her what she asked for."

Mrs. Wilmerding said that her husband's abuse of her finally drove her to leave him, and she simply walked out of the house and remained away, returning to her father. She had left him three years before, she said, but the matter was patched up and she went back. It was about this time she took to drinking and smoking to excess.

Immune to Moral Contagion.

"My father and stepmother had gone to Capri," she said, "and I raised what money I could and followed them there. My father was very ill, and was attended by Dr. Cerio, whose son made violent love to me, and when trouble arose I was told to leave the house."

"Why?" put in Mr. Levy.

"Well, I was told that the place was not respectable, but, knowing what I did of my stepmother's past and my own I thought it would not hurt me to stay. Nevertheless, I was finally put out by Mrs. Allen. I went to a large hotel in Capri, but I had no means to remain there. I was in a terrible state of health—on the verge of nervous prostration from drink.

"I remember I had my portrait painted while I was there. I went to a studio unchaperoned and drank any amount of cordials. The affected me peculiarly, and I think I must have been drugged, given 'knock-out' drops or something. At any event, I never felt like that before. Finally, I insisted upon being taken home. I was in a very bad way.

"My father and I had just been reconciled, and he was very ill, and his medical treatment was entirely inadequate. I sat up every night with him for weeks without sleep, and Dr. Cerio would not procure a nurse, nor would he give me any medicine. I knew my father must die, and his sickness was aggravated by continual scenes between my stepmother and myself in his presence. When I insisted upon being taken home, Dr. Cerio insisted on accompanying me, although I remonstrated against it, but he left my sick father to go to America with me. On the way over he told everybody on the ship that I was crazy, and worried me so that I wanted to leave the vessel at Gibraltar, but was restrained.

Taken to Bloomingdale.

"I was in a frightful state of health when I arrived here. I was taken to Bloomingdale, where I was at once put in with a lot of very sick people. I had no clothes but the ones I wore, as I had left my trunks at the hotel in Capri as collateral for my bill. At the asylum I was given a shirt waist and a wrapper.

"I had been in the habit of drinking a quart of whisky and smoking forty cigarettes a day," said Mrs. Wilmerding, "and when this was suddenly shut off at the asylum the effect on me was terrible. I suppose I made some objection, and was put in No. 7, a place for violent persons, which simply reeked with filth. The sights and horrors I saw there had the effect of putting me more or less out of my mind. I remember that I tore up a silk waist I had and made a great noise, but it was simply acting. Then, too, I wrote any amount of silly letters to Dr. Lyons, and tore leaves out of my Prayer Book to write them on."

"Why did you do this?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Because, I suppose, I was more or less out of my mind," said Mrs. Wilmerding, with a smile.

"Did you know you were going to Bloomingdale Insane Asylum?"

"No, I didn't know much about it. It seemed to me that I had been drugged. I thought that I might have been going to a Keeley cure, as I heard them speak about White Plains."

"What reason had you to think that you were insane?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I was in a frightfully nervous state in Capri, and was in a high fever. I remember once that I told a certain hairdresser who came to dress my hair that he was a great man, and spoke to him on religious topics and the Catholic Church. It seemed to me that I was under some hypnotic influence that I could not resist. I was very much exercised about my father's death, and I wrote the most absurd things to Dr. Cerio, calling him my father and saying that I was his illegitimate daughter. I remember, too, that I claimed to be an Egyptian Princess. I recall also that I called in Mayor Serrano of Capri and had him witness a paper containing the most absurd statements about Dr. Cerio being my father. I realized what a horrible state I was in, and then I wanted to go home."

Drank Absinthe with Father.

"Did you drink absinthe at that time?"

"Oh, yes, a great deal of it. My father and I drank any amount of absinthe and brandy."

"Were you together when you drank this?"

"Yes, very frequently."

"What happened on your arrival here?"

"Mrs. Franklin Allen met me and Mr. Gleason. Mrs. Allen said papa was dead, and that it was a good thing. If I had been taken to a sanitarium then and given a rest and been treated with tact, I would have been well in three days. Mrs. Allen has told me that Mr. Gleason sent in a bill of $800 for having me placed in Bloomingdale," said Mrs. Wilmerding, smiling at the opposing lawyer, "and that's pretty high, isn't it?"

"How do you feel now?" asked Mr. Levy.

"Very well. My physical health is good."

"Is your mind clear now?"

"Perfectly. I am entirely sane."

"Do you think you are able to care for yourself?"

"Certainly."

"And your property?"

"And my property."

"That is all," said Mr. Levy, and turned the woman over to Mr. Gleason for cross-examination.

Mr. Gleason began his case by warning the newspaper men present that they would be held strictly accountable for what they published, and began talking of the witness's irresponsibility, when Mr. Bach jumped to his feet with an objection.

"That is a very subtle way for Mr. Gleason to bring out that Mrs. Wilmerding is insane," he said, "and that she is subject to hallucinations. These assumptions are unwarranted, and I object to his statements."

After her testimony Mrs. Wilmerding calmly proceeded to read her newspaper, now and then glancing over it to smile at the contending lawyers.

Her Father's Third Wife.

The Commissioners listened closely to her story and seemed impressed with her remarkable memory. When the legal atmosphere had been cleared, Commissioner Travis ordered the case to proceed.

"What was the name of your father's third wife?" asked Mr. Gleason.

"Edith Mott, I think."

"You met her before your father married her?"

"Yes. She was married to him shortly after I married Mr. Wilmerding."

"What did you think of her?"

"She was very pretty," said Mrs. Wilmerding, fencing.

"Anything else?"

"Well, I never liked her," boldly. "I thought she was deceitful."

"Any other reasons for not liking her?"

"Only the various reasons for one woman not liking another. I am sure I never was jealous of her," with a loud laugh.

"How did she act toward you?"

"I don't want to run the woman down," answered Mrs. Wilmerding, still smiling. "I've told my story and have kept nothing back. Why do you question me, Mr. Gleason?" she continued in a tantalizing manner. "You were Mrs. Allen's attorney, and you were my attorney, too. You compromised my suit with Turner, McClure & Rolston."

"Did you like the way I acted for you?" asked Mr. Gleason.

No answer.

Her Husband and Her Father.

"Were you on good terms with your father?" he continued.

"No, I was not. He forced me to marry Jack Wilmerding, a man who struck me in the face in a ballroom before I was married to him, and who beat me every day after our marriage. I could hardly be said to be on good terms with my father, who threatened unless I married Mr. Wilmerding that he would publish to the world that I had not been respectable since I was twelve years old—which was a lie—and who said I had compromised myself to such an extent that I must marry Mr. Wilmerding." The witness's black eyes snapped as she made this speech.

"You were his attorney," Mrs. Wilmerding went on, "when he sold my mother's tomb."

"Oh, you remember that I negotiated the sale of that tombstone, eh?"

"Yes."

Seven Years in Wedlock.

"When did you marry Mr. Wilmerding?"

"We were married by Dr. Huntington, in Grace Chantry, in 1891."

"How long did you live with him?"

"Nearly seven years."

"And left him finally?"

"Last July."

"Do you remember when you went to Europe last year?"

"On Oct. 16."

"And did you sell any property before you left?"

"Yes, I raised all the money I could, some of which I gave you to pay my debts. I had an interest in certain trust funds, $20,000 of which was in the Farmers' Loan and Trust, and $15,000 in the United States Trust. It was a post obit or something like that. I went to Mr. Levy and said I wanted to borrow some money. He took me to an insurance office, but they refused to have anything to do with the matter. I insisted on raising some money, and I remember Mr. Levy saying to me, 'This is a wicked thing you are about to do.' Don't you remember that, Mr. Levy?" turning to the lawyer, who did not answer.

Cash at Hard Rates.

"Well, I said you must do it, and we went to see Miss Forgotston. I know I only got $500 in cash for my half interest in the trust funds, but I think only those in the United States Trust were involved. The deal had to be closed by 4 o'clock, and I was to sail next day, and I wanted money. I know I did not sell my interest in the Eliza Osgood trust."

"Did you know there was another trust of $15,000, making $50,000 in all?"

"No, I thought it was only $35,000."

Repeated questioning showed that Mrs. Wilmerding was clear only on the point that she got $500 in cash and some worthless bonds.

Sharp Thrust for Mr. Gleason.

Mr. Gleason then tried another line, asking for further answers to questions which the witness had already responded to.

"I've answered those questions," said Mrs. Wilmerding, "and, besides," said she, smiling at the lawyer, "you ought to know all about them. You spent most of your time at the Gerlach drinking whisky and smoking cigarettes with me, don't you remember?"

The Court smiled broadly at this thrust, and Mrs. Wilmerding asked the lawyer whether he remembered telling her she would have done better to have given him a diamond and opal pin that she had given to the Forgotstons.

"You said it would have brought you luck, don't you recollect?" she said, tantalizingly.

Mr. Gleason then introduced in evidence a postal card and two letters addressed to Dr. Cerio, in which Mrs. Wilmerding called him her father. She admitted writing the card.

Filthy Quarters in Asylum.

Henry Pegram, counsel for the asylum, then took up the cross-examination.

"You say you were put in No. 7?" he asked.

"Yes; Hall 7, and it was filthy. If you'll excuse the expression, it stunk. The patients there were most violent. The bathroom and beds were dirty, and I had been unused to such experiences."

"How long were you there?"

"Two or three nights."

"Were you not put there when you were greatly excited?"

"Yes."

"And the only objection was the odor?"

"Not the only one. There was no light, and the women screamed all night."

Mrs. Wilmerding went on to say that at other times she was well treated, and was now in Hall 2, the convalescent ward. She said she had a separate room, and was well fed and, lately, well clothed.

"Awful Change" Broke Her Mind.

Dr. MacDonald, one of the Commissioners, then questioned Mrs. Wilmerding. She said she thought it would have been kinder of her relatives to have put her in a sanitarium, where a rest would have set her right. She said she had no idea that her relatives had any wrongful intent, and that they were absolutely indifferent and "bundled her off" to the first place handy.

"Do you think you have ever been insane?" asked Dr. MacDonald.

"Yes, more or less. But think," she said suddenly, with great animation, "of being brought from Italy, where the skies were blue and beautiful, and where the houses are heated only with a small charcoal brazier, to this country, where the snow lay deep and it was cold, and where steam heat was used that made the hospital at times almost suffocating. It was an awful change. I was thinly clad and ill, my body was covered with boils, and I was greatly worried. It is small wonder if my mind failed.

"But I am well now, and perfectly sane. I do not want to go back to Bloomingdale."

Unfavorable Expert Testimony.

Mr. Bach then announced that, although he could call experts to testify, he would leave the case in the hands of the Commissioners, and rested his case.

Dr. Lyon, the Medical Superintendent of the asylum, then took the stand. He said Mrs. Wilmerding had been a sufferer from delusions, had hallucinations of smell, was loud and noisy at times, and imagined that her whole family was in league against her to get her property. He said that, while she had improved, she had not fully recovered, and, if released, would go back to her old condition. "In my opinion," he said, "she is absolutely incapable of managing herself or her affairs."

Insanity in Her Family.

On cross-examination by Mr. Bach, he said that it was not absolutely necessary that Mrs. Wilmerding should be locked up, but he thought she needed constant surveillance by a person or friend strong enough to control her.

"Would you let her go?"

"If her friends wanted her. But I would not discharge her of my own motion."

"What is her complaint?"

"Delusional insanity."

"From what cause?"

"Natural defect."

"Is it inherited?"

"Possibly. She has had insane relatives."

"She is not an alcoholic?"

"No."

After a short conference, the Commissioners announced that they would give their decision a week hence, and would meanwhile go over the testimony and visit Mrs. Wilmerding in the asylum. Mrs. Wilmerding seemed satisfied. She bowed to the court and lawyers, and, accompanied by her two attendants, entered a carriage and was taken back to Bloomingdale.

SURVIVES 2,000 VOLT SHOCK.

Electrician for the Lenox Avenue Line Remarkably Escapes Death.

Charles Poppe, an electrician employed by the underground trolley company operating the Lenox Avenue line, touched a live electric wire yesterday afternoon at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and though 2,000 volts went through his body, he is alive to tell the tale.

Poppe was called to the conduit at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue during the afternoon to correct some defect. He climbed into the manhole and soon completed his task. While getting out he placed both hands on the channel rail and received the full force of the current. He was picked up, apparently dead, but in a few minutes he revived, and, beyond several serious burns on his hands, he seemed none the worse.

BID FOR LIGHTING BROOKLYN.

Only One Received and Opened—A Change Contemplated.

There has been only one bid for lighting the Borough of Brooklyn for the ensuing year. It was made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and was opened yesterday by Commissioner Kenney of the Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. The bid was as follows:

For each 1,200 candle power, 34 cents, and 17 cents for each 600 candle power. This is for 3,500 lights or more.

For any less number, 35 cents for each 1,200 candle power, and 18 cents for each 600 candle power.

For all electric current required for lighting offices in public buildings, 16½ cents per K. W. power of current.

The price of 34 cents per 1,200 candle power is the same as that of old contracts under which this company has been lighting Brooklyn. There are at the present time about 3,500 electric lights in Brooklyn, and Deputy Commissioner Walton has 500 Welsbach lights which he is intending to substitute for the electric lights in the residential streets, in which event the price of 35 cents will prevail. This will make a difference of about $12,000 a year to the city.

Arrivals from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, the Misses Mary and Harriet Butler, F. F. Bayard, Jr., George S. Griscom, Anna Held, Theodore Haviland, Dr. William Howard Henninges, J. von Lengerke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Paxton, and Baron Paul Vietinghoff were among the arrivals from Europe yesterday.

California Dried Fruit in Germany.

SUISUN, Cal., Aug. 9.—F. Lulhing has commenced shipping dried apricots from this point to Germany. He states there is an increasing demand in that country for all kinds of dried fruit, and he will make extensive shipments there this season. Four carloads have already been forwarded.

The minutes count in cases of Croup, and other dangerous colds which come in the night. The right medicine for such emergencies is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

PETTIT ON LA BOURGOGNE?

Calhoun's Lawyer Says Missing Real Estate Man Sailed Under Assumed Name and Perished.

HAD THE SEA-GOING HABIT

His Friends Tell of a Voyage Made Several Years Ago for Rest from Business Worry—They Affirm that He Is Alive.

The application of William Calhoun for the appointment of a receiver in an action which he has brought against John Pettit, Alida B. Pettit, Henry Randall Waite, Alexander C. Quarrier, and Jane Quarrier to recover possession of several pieces of property in Pine, Greenwich, Water, and Gold Streets, came up yesterday before Justice Beekman, in Part I. of the Supreme Court. Immediately Milton Hopkins, counsel for Waite and Quarrier, asked for an adjournment on the ground that the papers had not been served on him until Friday afternoon and he had too little time to prepare certain necessary affidavits.

He said further that if sufficient time was allowed him he would prove conclusively that William Calhoun has no claim to any of the property; that he was merely a clerk in the employ of Mr. Pettit, and that the property had been transferred to him merely as a matter of form or convenience.

George Robinson, counsel for Mr. Calhoun, opposed the request for an adjournment, declaring that the property was being mismanaged. Mr. Quarrier was not a responsible man, and still was allowed to collect rents amounting to more than $12,000 a month and handle interests worth several millions of dollars. Mr. Robinson said he would consent to an adjournment if opposing counsel would admit that he appeared for Mr. Pettit. Mr. Hopkins replied that he did not at this time appear for Mr. Pettit, but merely for Mr. Waite and Mr. Quarrier.

Mr. Robinson requested that a receiver for the entire property at issue be appointed.

"It would have to be a very strong case," remarked Justice Beekman, "to justify the court in appointing a receiver in a suit to set aside deeds."

"But the deeds were fraudulently executed," insisted Mr. Robinson.

"Well," replied Justice Beekman, "I will adjourn argument on this application until Friday, Aug. 12."

Mr. Robinson then applied for an injunction restraining the defendants from collecting any rents on the property, but Justice Beekman repeated that he had adjourned the case until the 12th.

"But, your Honor," urged Mr. Robinson, "these men are collecting rents from this valuable property, and they are not paying interest on mortgages on the property. The consequence is that a number of foreclosure suits are being brought."

But Justice Beekman would not entertain any motion, and insisted that the case stood adjourned.

Pettit Rested Aboard Ship.

Mr. Hopkins was seen after the court proceedings and asked if he knew where Mr. Pettit was. He declined to answer. When told that Mr. Pettit was thought to be dead, he ridiculed the idea.

"While I cannot disclose any sources of information that I may possess, I can say with safety that Mr. Pettit is certainly alive. Mr. Pettit was a hard worker. I never knew him to be ill, but on occasions he thought it necessary to take a complete rest, where he could not be reached. Only three or four years ago, he announced one day that he was going away for a rest. Not a soul saw or heard of him for about three weeks. It turned out subsequently that he had taken an ocean voyage, going to and returning from Europe on the same steamer."

Certain Pettit Is Dead.

Mr. Robinson reiterated his belief that Mr. Pettit was dead. He said that he had received a message over the telephone from a source that he regarded as trustworthy, but which he could not divulge, to the effect that Mr. Pettit had been a passenger on La Bourgogne, under an assumed name, and had been lost.

"I cannot verify this," he said, "but from information which has reached me from various quarters, I have all reason to believe that Mr. Pettit is no longer alive. It stands to reason that if he were, he would be here taking care of his interests. Unless he returns, and returns quickly, his property will be a total loss. He has property scattered all over the city, and his equity in it is worth millions of dollars. His presence would straighten matters in short order.

"What is being done with the money collected from rents, I cannot say. The rents are sufficient to pay all running expenses of the several buildings and the interest on the mortgages besides, and every day evidence accumulates that neither running expenses not interest are being paid."

Justice Beekman has appointed John Davis receiver of the rents of 108 Greenwich Street, a seven-story factory building, in a suit brought by Mary A. Chisholm against James Adair, John Pettit, and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $50,000 made in June, 1896.

PENSION FRAUD CASE.

Mrs. Abrams, Who Admits that She Remarried, Held for Examination.

Mrs. Ann Abrams of 137 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle, charged with fraudulently obtaining a pension, and was released in $1,000 bonds.

Pension Examiner Henry W. Hall, who swore out the complaint, alleges that Mrs. Abrams obtained a pension of $8 a month by swearing that she was the widow of John Brown of Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who was invalided after the battle of Fair Oaks, in 1862, and who died soon after. Mr. Hall declares that she swore she was still Brown's widow, though she has in fact remarried.

Mrs. Abrams admits that she has remarried, but declares that she has never lived with Abrams as his wife or recognized him as her husband. She says that Abrams, who was an invalid, wanted her to live with him as a companion, to care for him, and that she consented to a marriage ceremony to silence gossip, for the sake of her young son.

HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Annual Convention and Election Held at the Gilsey House.

The annual convention of the New York Hotel Men's Association was held yesterday morning in the Gilsey House. E. L. Merrifield, President of the association, presided. About seventy proprietors were present, representing nearly all the leading hotels in the State.

The business of the convention was confined almost entirely to the discussion of a few changes in the by-laws, which, it was finally decided, should be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, together with the settlement of the question of the initiation fee. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President—E. L. Merrifield; Vice President—W. J. Rockwell; Treasurer—N. Baine; Secretary—Simeon Ford.

During the remainder of the day the delegates were guests of the New York City Hotel Men's Association. An elaborate dinner was given at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last evening, after which the guests visited Pain's "Fall of Manila," and finally the comic opera, "The Highwayman."

The Strike at the Hoe Machine Shops.

There is a prospect of an early settlement of the strike of the machinists in the shops of R. Hoe & Co., printing press makers. From what transpired yesterday at a conference between Mr. Hoe and a committee that claimed to represent the strikers, the latter have abandoned most of their demands and are anxious to return to work. Mr. Hoe said that the men made no reference to their former demands in regard to the apprenticeship system. They told him that they would like to have some adjustments made in regard to prices in the piece work. Mr. Hoe expressed his willingness to treat with his men in regard to that, and then the committee withdrew. Mr. Hoe said he is willing to take back his old men whenever they want to return, but their unreasonable demands will not be allowed and he will not negotiate with outsiders.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Golf, Bicycle and Tourist Bloomers

of Silk, Mohair, Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY.

Merchants from Many States Report that Conditions Are Better than They Have Been for Years.

Merchants from out of town are registering at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in greater numbers than they did last year at this period, although at that time the number was unusually large.

Merchants who arrived yesterday represented widely distant parts of the United States. They came from the Southwest as far as New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Arkansas; from the Northwest as far as Minnesota, from the Central West, from Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana; from the South from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and from nearer home, from New York and Connecticut.

These merchants all talk of prosperity. Conditions, as reported by them, especially in the agricultural portions of the country, are better than they have been for years. The higher prices which have prevailed for wheat have enabled the farmers to pay off their indebtedness to the local merchants, and both the farmers and local merchants are freer from debt to-day than they have been for a long period of time.

The result of this is that there is a larger demand by those local merchants for goods with which to store their shelves, and that demand is reflected again through the demands of the jobbers, and so on through the endless chain which comes with better times.

DRUG CLERKS' HABITS.

Committee of League for Shorter Hours to Report on Causes of Sudden Deaths Among Pharmacists.

A sub-committee instructed by the Executive Committee of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours to investigate the causes of sudden deaths of pharmacists is prepared to report at a meeting of the league to be held this evening that, as the conditions of life and work among pharmacists are identical in all the larger cities of this country, such fatalities are likely to occur at any time. Some recent cases of suicide will be dealt with in detail by this committee, and a discussion of the whole subject is expected to come up in to-night's meeting.

Edward Thimme, Secretary of the league, says that a far too large percentage of drug clerks are victims of the morphine, opium, or cocaine habit. He calls attention to the circumstance that a recent suicide of a drug clerk in Jersey City named Ernest Jantzen disclosed the fact that the young man was addicted to the use of morphine. A similar case, Mr. Thimme says, was that of Cezelus Kryzonowski, which happened in Chicago ten days ago. Secretary Thimme remarks:

"Here is a poser that drug clerks are asking themselves: Can a clerk who is working for $7 per week salary, from 6 A. M. to 1 A. M., be supposed or expected to keep himself properly informed on new remedies? It will be remembered that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association a few days ago reported a list of 265 new remedies, among which are the following: Vanillin-Paraphenetidin, Paradiethoxyethemyl-Diphenyl-Amidine, and Para-Amidometa-Oxybenzoic-Acidmethyl-Ester."

It is the contention of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours that each drug clerk, especially those in the prescription departments, should not be allowed to work more than ten hours out of the twenty-four, in order that they may be in proper condition to handle dangerous drugs and medicines.

LEGAL NOTES.

PASSENGER ON ELECTRIC CAR FRIGHTENED BY FLASHES.—Olga Paulsen, while a passenger with her niece, twelve years old, upon an open trolley car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, along Park Avenue, Brooklyn, on the 12th of August, 1896, becoming alarmed by the flashing from the controller or motor box situated at the front railing of the car, jumped from the car while it was in motion, and fell to the ground, breaking her leg and receiving other severe injuries. In an action brought by her against the railroad company to recover for such injuries, there was evidence tending to show that the flashing was of an unusual character; that the controller was out of order, a fact which was easily discoverable, and that the car had not been inspected before it left the depot on this trip. A judgment on a verdict given on the trial for plaintiff for $7,500 was unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich. The Court held that the question of the defendant's negligence was properly submitted to the jury, and that the judgment should not be disturbed. It was held that negligence might also be imputed to the railroad company from the fact that the motorman, after the flashing or flaming began, permitted the car to continue its course, without stopping to ascertain the cause of the flame, until a new element of apprehension was reproduced by the burning of the fuse.

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EMPLOYMENT IN A WHITE LEAD FACTORY.—Arthur Berry, who was employed as assistant engineer by the Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Company, in Brooklyn, brought suit against the company, charging that while the business carried on by it was dangerous to the life and health of those employed, the company failed to inform him of such danger, but, on the contrary, told him there was no danger. The plaintiff asserted that he was ignorant of any such dangerous effects, and that his system became thoroughly permeated, impregnated, and saturated with lead poison, so that at the end of a year he was permanently disabled from work. A judgment given in favor of the defendant on the trial has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that "a person employed in a white lead factory takes the risk incident to the employment. Where the common knowledge of men and a constant opportunity to see the precautions which were observed in the factory, some of which Berry was directed to observe, the sickness of workmen and the notice that there was danger from lead dust, showed that he possessed knowledge of the conditions and consequences of his employment, the fact that during the course of such employment he was stricken with paralysis gives him no right of action against his employer. The fact that only two cases can be found in the records of the State in which an action has been brought upon such ground offers a strong presumption that actions of this character are not maintainable."

The Astor Will Litigation.

Upon the application of Marshall Orme Wilson, Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed George L. Rives guardian ad litem for Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., and Richard Thornton Wilson, sons of Mr. Wilson. The appointment was made so that the legal interests of the children might be looked out for in the old suit brought by James R. Roosevelt and the other trustees of the will of William Astor against John Jacob Astor and a large number of other beneficiaries under the will. The Wilson children have certain contingent interests in the will.

Alexander Becker's Death.

Alexander Becker, a contractor, living at Red Hook, N. J., while supervising some repairs on a house at 43 West Forty-ninth Street yesterday morning, was stricken with apoplexy and died almost immediately. Mr. Becker had been a prominent contractor in this city for thirty years. When in this city he stopped at the Putnam House. He was sixty-eight years old.



In spite of the present, so-called "silly season", men are doing sensible things—wearing dinner coats (Tuxedo) instead of tail evening coats.

Both common-sense and comfort have stamped Tuxedos with their approval.

Coat, silk faced, $15; silk lined to edge, $18 and $25.

Everything that goes with evening dress and any other sort of dress.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROBBERY

Effort for Extradition of the Britannic's Officers to be Made.

BOND COUPONS IDENTIFIED

F. R. Sparks, to Whom They Were Mailed from London, Proves His Ownership—Jago Still at Large.

It is confidently expected by the postal authorities that a charge of robbing the mails can be fastened upon the officers of the White Star liner Britannic who were arrested on charges of smuggling. It is intimated that extradition papers will be sought and that the four now detained will be tried in England for robbing the royal mails. Although the authorities at the New York Post Office maintain that the Britannic's mail was not rifled, the investigations of yesterday tended to contradict their findings.

Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton held a long conference yesterday afternoon with Capt. Haddock of the Britannic, and had Henry Galway, the assistant steward, who is reported to have made a complete confession, again before him. The District Attorney declined to say what he had learned. He said nothing had been learned of the whereabouts of J. W. Jago, who is charged with being the arch promoter of the plot to rob the mails and smuggle.

Detective William Prescott of Jersey City searched the rooms of Third Officer John Kynaston and Chief Officer Jago aboard the Britannic. In the rooms of Jago he found three receipts for registered packages mailed Friday, a few hours after the arrival of the Britannic, at Station C, Bank and Hudson Streets, Manhattan. These packages were sent by Jago to London on the Cunarder Etruria, due in London next Friday. Chief Murphy secured the names of those to whom the packages were addressed and communicated with the New York postal authorities, who informed the London authorities and asked them to hold the packages on their arrival. Chief Murphy believes these packages contained money and valuables stolen from the Britannic during her last passage.

In an old coat in Jago's room Prescott found also a key to the mail room of the Britannic, a stick of sealing wax, and a bit of candle.

It was learned by Chief Murphy that the smuggled lace was part of the cargo of the Britannic and that the shippers knew nothing of a plot to defraud the Government.

Cashier Adams said yesterday at the White Star Line offices, 7 Broadway, that the company had reason to believe that the smuggled lace was stolen from a case in the hold and the case disposed of.

"Could the packing case be thrown overboard without the knowledge of the ship's officers?" Mr. Adams was asked.

"Well," he replied, with a smile, "it is the ship's officers who are under suspicion."

Chief Murphy said yesterday he would ask the British representative in this city to take action against Kynaston and the other officers on a charge of rifling the royal mail. F. R. Sparks, manager of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, at 82 Hudson Street, called on Chief Murphy and showed him a cable dispatch from George H. Page of London, giving the number of the bond coupons found on Kynaston. On this evidence Mr. Sparks will probably make a formal complaint before Commissioner Shields, which, with an affidavit from the British Consul General, will be used in obtaining extradition papers. Chief Murphy refused to deliver Kynaston to the Federal authorities to be tried in this city on the charge of smuggling, saying that he might escape with only a nominal punishment.

Kynaston will be examined before Justice McCormick this morning. He persists in denying knowledge of any attempt to rob the mails.

It was intimated yesterday that the Assistant District Attorney had learned that the men under arrest had for a long time been robbing the mails. The alleged plan was to abstract one letter from a package, tie up the package as before, and seal the bag with a counterfeit stamp. The number of letters in each package is not recorded, and the weight of one letter, provided it was not too bulky, would hardly be apparent.

Postmaster Van Cott said: "There is no doubt in my mind that a robbery of the mails has been committed aboard the Britannic. The robbers must have broken the seal and repaired it so neatly that it escaped detection. I know the seals were closely examined when the Britannic's mail was received, and they were found apparently untouched. Men robbing the mails would not stick at counterfeiting seals, and it is possible they had duplicate dies."

Superintendent of Mails A. B. Maze reiterated that he had no evidence that mail bags had been rifled. He considered it improbable that a good counterfeit die could be made, and duplicates could not be obtained except from postal authorities. The bags of foreign mail are not locked—simply buckled and a seal attached.

Assistant District Attorney Houghton said the jurisdiction in the case fell to the British representative.

Death of Charles McCauley.

Charles McCauley was found dying in his bed in a hotel at 700 Third Avenue at 2 A. M. yesterday. He expired before an ambulance arrived. He was sixty-four years old, and for thirty years had been employed as a foreman by Contractor John D. Crimmins. He was an expert in the construction of sewers. A Flower Hospital ambulance surgeon said he thought that death was caused by apoplexy.

The Will of Robert Maclay.

Robert Maclay, by his will, which was filed in the office of the Surrogate a week ago, left all his property to his widow, Georgiana, with the statement that he had the fullest confidence that she would make proper provision for their children. The petition for the probate was filed yesterday with the Probate Clerk. The names of the children are given as Alfred B. and Robert. The value of the real property left is estimated at $250,000.

Service To-day at St. Paul's.

A service of intercession for the army and navy will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-day at 12:05 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA CO'Y
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.
RED CROSS LAWN FETE.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.
Trains leave Grand Central Station (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.) at 2:02, 3:06, 4:06, 4:33, 5:05, and 5:30 P. M., returning at 3:48, 4:23, 5:07, 5:50, 6:33, and 7:40 P. M.
All trains will be met by horse cars and carriages. The programme of the Fete will include music on the lawn by a military band, dancing in the clubhouse, water sports, Japanese fireworks, &c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 11. Monday's tickets good Thursday.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
The Greatest Production of Modern Times.
REAL WARSHIPS ON REAL WATER.
Twice Daily Thereafter. Popular Prices.

THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE & ROOF! Crowded Ngtly! Ad. 50c.
The BIG XTRVGNZA! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
MILTON AND DOLLIE NOBLES. BIOGRAPH.
COOL AIR. WILLIAMS & WALKER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
Lafayette and 10 Other Vaudeville Acts.
In case of rain perf. in Music Hall.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

MORE BRIDGE LOOPS PLANNED.

Trolley Companies Find the Present Arrangement Insufficient to Care for the Crowds.

The increasing indications that present traffic arrangements on the Brooklyn Bridge are insufficient at rush hours has resulted in the presentation to Commissioner Shea by the trolley companies of new plans, which are now being considered. These plans include two additional trolley loops at the Manhattan terminal and an inclined plane to be built to the bridge from Washington Street, at the Brooklyn end. The plane would enable some of the cars to reach the bridge without crossing the tracks on Sands Street, as is now the case.

The additional loops would, it is hoped, relieve the crush at the Manhattan end. The plans submitted place the loops west of the present ones, and well up on the span. There will be more than 80 feet between the first of the new loops and the nearest of the present loops. In this way, it is believed, all danger of the two crowds mingling would be avoided.

The new loops would be used solely by cars of one line, unless a suggestion to the effect that the Coney Island cars of all lines shall use them is adopted. Those who favor the latter plan say that, in the Summer time at least, it would do away with the worst features of the present system. The question will not be settled until the new loops are authorized.

The railroad men have intimated that they are willing to enter into a new agreement and pay the higher tolls demanded by Commissioner Shea if these plans are agreed to.

The Hempstead Water Case.

The five suits begun by Supervisor Cox of Hempstead, L. I., to enjoin the City of New York from draining fresh water from five tidewater creeks in the township, came up yesterday before Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the return of orders to show cause why injunctions should not issue. The Corporation Counsel's office asked for an adjournment. Mr. Cox's counsel said that the city was obliged by law to keep the creeks clean. Thirty or forty millions of gallons were taken daily from the creeks, and Hempstead must have relief. The creeks should be clean before October. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hill said that it might cost $1,000,000 to do the work. Justice Smith adjourned the case until Sept. 5.

New City Bonds Not Awarded Yet.

No award of the new city bonds has yet been made. The Corporation Counsel is considering the question of the legality of some of the largest bids made, and it is expected that he will render a decision to-day. The Produce Exchange Trust Company sent a communication to the Controller yesterday declaring that its bid of 104.94 was the only valid one for all the bonds. The communication was sent to the Corporation Counsel.

A Jamaica Water Bill.

F. H. Van Vechten yesterday obtained from Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, an order directing Controller Coler to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay $2,341.11 to the Jamaica Water Supply Company, which obtained a judgment for that amount for water supplied to Jamaica before consolidation.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

Work of the Floating and Seaside Hospitals—Recent Contributions.

A number of representatives of the Loving Link Club of Brooklyn inspected the Floating and Seaside Hospitals of St. John's Guild recently, and were enthusiastic in their praise of what was being done for the helpless children and weary mothers of New York. Both hospitals are crowded, and the Trustees of the guild have issued an appeal for funds to maintain them.

The proceeds of an entertainment given by the Loving Link Club for the purpose provided a trip for many mothers and children, and brought the number of those who have been treated to an outing so far this season up to 13,347.

Among recent contributions for the St. John's Guild hospitals were the following: Miss Marion L. M. Garrah, $5; "J. S. T.," $2; George Blumenthal, $30; William S. Hill, $3; the King's Daughters of Claverack, $5; Miss A. A. Van Pelt, $10; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. McCagg, $100; A. H. Wellington, $250; D. H. Gould, $13; W. H. Langley & Co., $250; Clarence M. Hyde, $100; C. W. McAlpin, $25; Mrs. Jennie Ritter, $1; A. Lattmann, $250; "S. A. L.," $15; "L. L. M.," $10; "A. J. W.," $1; Miss Mabel Gerry, $5; Mrs. George E. Turnure, $250; proceeds of children's entertainment given by Ada Grevel and Erna Bening at Brevent Park, $3.12; proceeds of entertainment given by the guests at Brooklawn Cottage, East Lee, Mass., $10.

Dr. William Pepper's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Contrary to expectation, the late Dr. William Pepper, whose will was probated to-day, left no public bequests. The document provided for a gift of $75,000 to the University of Pennsylvania, but a codicil added to the will last month revoked even this bequest, with the explanation that the gift of this sum was made during the lifetime of the testator. The entire estate is devised to the widow and the three sons of Dr. Pepper.

Killed by a Train at Little Falls.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—George Grower, a prominent lumber dealer of Ohio, Herkimer County, was struck by a Central freight train on the Ann Street crossing in this city last night and received injuries which resulted in his death.

Instant Death in a Runaway.

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Aug. 9.—Michael Cion, aged thirty-three, a well-known tobacco dealer of Hartford, was instantly killed here this afternoon in a runaway accident. He was thrown from his wagon and his head struck heavily against a tree. His brother, who was with him, escaped injury.